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CPSU'S FALIN WRITES ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

DW091437 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Dec 82 p 11

["Contribution" by Valentin Falin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department]

[Text] What would happen if the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe were to end without results and the Old World were to grow "richer" by hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles? It is necessary to note that what would happen in this case is not simply a quantitative change in the balance of power to the advantage of the United States but a qualitative change with incalculable consequences. Involved here are first-strike weapons with the mission, in keeping with the most recent strategic military doctrine of the United States, of above all "decapitating" the political and military leadership of the "potential enemy." This doctrine is based on the premise that the choice of time and direction of the first strike must not be connected with events in the region where these types of weapons are stationed. Washington proposes to resolve this question regardless of where an actual conflict arises by inflicting the greatest possible damage to the enemy who has ceased to be a mere potential one.

Choice of Variants and Variants of Choice

What would this mean in practice? As a result of any given crisis at any given place in the world, Washington could quickly (as it usually does) place the critically important sections of its Armed Forces, including the Euromissiles, on high alert. In that case, the other side would understandably place its countering weapons on alert -- weapons which would inevitably be created in the event of the deployment of the Pershing II and the cruise missiles in the vicinity of the USSR.

What would be left for Europe in this case? Obviously, it would have to wait and hope that the deployment of special types of U.S. strategic weapons in some NATO countries will not turn them into actual parties to a conflict reaching beyong the alliance's sphere of effectiveness.

Or let's take another variant which likewise is not impossible. According to Western sources, in the past few years the U.S. early warning system has triggered more than 50 false alarms a year which signaled the beginning of a nuclear attack. To verify and confirm that the alarms were false took 8 minutes or longer. Let us ask ourselves: Will both sides still have this amount of time once the new U.S. missiles have been deployed in Western Europe and, in response, the Soviet Union brings similar systems directly near U.S. territory? The Pershing II needs 4-6 minutes to reach its targets.

This is a probability to which we cannot close our eyes. This probability has not been sent from above but can become reality as a result of the choice the Europeans themselves make.

Our choice is not great. We either make use of the logic of cooperation or that of confrontation. Both are determined by how people and their societies behave. The governments which advocate cooperation thereby say no to the policy of strength. The governments preferring the policy of strength put their stakes on confrontation. The attempt to conduct negotiations from a position of strength negates the idea of voluntary and equal agreement because it is tantamount to restricting the other side's ability to act in the defense of its interests. What if pressure is answered with pressure and challenges with challenges? The arms race will then expand in all directions and the balancing act at the brink of war will become man's destiny as long as nobody falters and pulls all of us along into the abyss.

Invented Theses and Real Facts

Nuclear weapons appeared in Europe in 1948. They were American nuclear weapons targeted against the USSR. The Soviet reply to the American threat assumed tangible features in the late fifties.

The thesis of Soviet medium-range missiles' threat to the security of the West was taken up in 1978-79 by American propaganda following the decision within the framework of reexamining the U.S. military doctrine to develop a first-strike potential based on new technology. It was maintained that "Soviet rearmament" had occured against the background of "NATO's restraint." Experts, however, are well aware of the fact that the refitting of weapons carriers occurred on both sides without altering the tasks set for specific weapons systems. If we consider the number of nuclear weapons carriers with a range of 1,000 km and more, we see that the number on both sides even decreased somewhat in the seventies, and on 1 January 1982 they amounted to 986 units for the NATO countries and 975 units for the USSR. Although the number of nuclear warheads increased on NATO's side as well as on that of the Soviet Union, the West retained a 1.5 to 1 superiority in this field.

Why Not Reagan's "Zero Solution?"

Considering the special situation of a number of European countries and their population density, a genuine solution for Europe can only be the removal of all medium-range nuclear systems.

Or -- and this is even better -- the removal of the medium-range missiles as well as the tactical missiles. This would be a genuine "zero" variant. The Soviet Union is ready for such a solution and the Soviet proposals have been submitted to the West.

In the fact of undisputed facts, Washington continues -- not without the help of some of its allies -- to create the impression that Europe's security depends on the removal of the Soviet medium-range missiles, and that means the removal of all generations of missiles, as though only they were the root of all evil.

However, are the American nuclear forces and those of the other NATO countries taken into account? By no means. The West will keep as is said, what it has. The zero is intended solely for the Soviet Union. By "simplifying" the equation, the authors of the American "zero option" completely ignore the fact that the Soviet medium-range missiles are not a response to a future challenge, but to one that already exists.

The Washington representatives also state that they will hold negotiations only on behalf of the United States because so far England and France do not intend to join in the process of limiting nuclear weapons. If the allies have not authorized the Americans to discuss the issue in its proper context, then until the positions of London and Paris are clarified, we can do nothing but take note of this and remove from consideration those Soviet missiles which constitute the equivalent to the British and French nuclear weapons. Why? Because the nuclear potentials of England and France are not made up of merely a dozen carrier systems and warheads. They currently number 263 and about 550, respectively. According to development plans, the British will have 640 warheads with 100-150 kilotons each on submarines alone by the end of the century, warheads which can be carried a distance of more than 5,000 km by Trident missiles. In addition, the number of nuclear warheads is almost the same as that on the existing Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the European part of the USSR. They want to make us believe that all this does not exist.

For whatever reasons, the United States and its NATO allies have so far not been ready for a serious dialogue on the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe.

Judging by this, they are not filled with any ardent desire to deal with their reduction. The Soviet Union has proposed to reduce the number of medium-range systems by 1/3 (by 1990), that is, by about 300 units for the West and the East. This proposal has not met with a positive reaction from the U.S. Government. Why? we ask. Why is NATO as a whole only beating a dead horse instead of holding an honest dialogue?

Perhaps Marshal Schulman parted the veil when he stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently that the goal of American policy today ruled out a productive dialogue with the USSR on any given problems, including arms control, because this goal is the collapse of the Soviet system.

USSR: Unity in Word and Deed

It would, however, be unreasonable to assume that the USSR would be indulgent toward such aims or even promote them. We say yes to honest cooperation. We are ready to contribute our share in working out the resolutions on the problem of disarmament, including the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet Union has already taken steps in this direction. As is known, it unilaterally reduced the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. What is more, it is removing some of these weapons. Finally, we are not deploying additional medium-range missiles behind the Urals, from where they could reach West Europe.

As for the Europeans, they cannot be indifferent to such Soviet initiatives as the unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. This resolution, which is of historic importance is a logical continuation of Soviet efforts to prevent a nuclear war and to rule out wars in general.

Learning To Live Well With Each Other in Coexistence

Unfortunately it must be stated that the United States and its NATO allies have remained deaf to the appeals of the socialist countries to shape international relations on the basis of reason. Not even our unilateral decision not be to be first to use nuclear weapons has caused the White House to think about the fact that mankind deserves better than living in constant fear in the shadow of huge mountains of weapons. Regrettably, the cult of force is in full bloom in official Washington today, although all the main worries of the United States are not created by a lack of muscle but by a dearth of common sense, as a respectable American newspaper wrote.

People themselves create most of the problems which they have to cope with. People must resolve these problems themselves. However, they can resolve them only if they realize that they live on one planet and under one sky and are surrounded by one world ocean. It is the concern of all people to protect the planet from new wounds and to keep the sky and the ocean clean. The time is definitely past when the prosperity and calm of one segment of mankind was created at the price of misery and lawlessness of another. Nothing else is left for us but to live and die together. Why shouldn't we learn to live well in coexistence? All we are asked to do is behave toward other people just as we want them to behave toward us. Nothing more and nothing less.

BOGACHEV VIEWS DANGERS POSED BY MX MISSILES

LD091924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Missiles -- NATO and a U.S. Policy With No Future" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military affairs, writes:

At its meeting in Brussels, the NATO special consultative group which deals with questions of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, today confirmed the intention of the North Atlantic allies to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983, if no "specific agreement" with the Soviet Union on nuclear armaments on the continent has been achieved.

Members of the NATO group explained what they would like to have as the basis of a "specific agreement." This is that selfsame "zero option" of Reagan's, which envisages the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles throughout the USSR in exchange for the United States abandoning the deployment of new Pershing II nuclear missiles and ground-based cruise missiles. Under this option U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, which are deployed at air bases in a number of West European countries, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons on board U.S. aircraft carriers cruising off Europe's coasts, ground-based and sea-based medium-range ballistic missiles and British and French nuclear bombers in the relevant categories remain inviolate.

Implementation of Reagan's "zero option" would sharply upset the present military balance in Europe and would give NATO a two-fold superiority in medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons.

There are grounds to believe that the "zero option" was put forward by the United States precisely because it was plainly unacceptable to the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that Washington's official representatives are continually stressing that the U.S. delegation in Geneva has no "reserve position," apart from the notorious "zero option."

The matter is being presented in the following manner: Either the Soviet Union unilaterally disarms and agrees to NATO supremacy through a treaty or NATO will arm itself with the new missiles and ensure its own superiority without an agreement.

The impression is being created that, while using the "zero option" as a screen at the talks, the U.S. side is actually taking matters to full-scale deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

The new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe assume an especially dangerous, destabilizing character because they are to be deployed in direct proximity to Soviet territory -- the only country in the socialist community with a nuclear shield to deter aggressors. It is not a question of the simple arithmetical addition of 600 missiles to U.S. strategic potential but of a qualitative change in the strategic situation in favor of the United States.

After all, the flying time of Pershing II missiles will be about 6 minutes. In the event of an attack the victim of aggression will have to take a decision on retaliatory measures in literally just a few minutes. Any mistake in assessing the nature of an attack -- and it will be difficult to avoid such a mistake in 3-4 minutes -- could prove fatal for our planet.

In the event Washington's plans are implemented, destabilization of the situation in Europe would reach critical proportions.

Unfortunately, one has to acknowledge that the problem of military stability in Europe does not much bother Washington. It is striving to turn West Europe into a lightning rod, which would take upon itself the retaliatory strike in the event of a conflict.

It should be stressed that the Soviet Union is drawing the necessary conclusions at a time of an increased real threat to its own territory.

Attempts to intimidate the USSR will not succeed. If it must, the Soviet Union will be able to respond in an effective and timely manner to Washington's military adventures.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON HOUSE MX VOTE

Setback for Deployment

LD092228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The American press today carries numerous comments on the decision of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress which, as we have already informed you, turned down the appropriations requested by the Reagan administration for beginning the production of the latest MX nuclear ICBM's. It is being noted that such a decision by the congressmen, who until now have not once refused Reagan an increase in military appropriations, reflects the mood of the American public, which was manifested in particular in the November elections. American observers are also stressing that the outcome of the vote by no means signifies that the MX program has been buried. This question is now being sent for consideration by the Senate.

Indeed, the decision by the House of Representatives contains provision only for the removal from the Pentagon budget of the $988 million planned for the creation of the first five missiles. At the same time the appropriation of more than $2 billion is preserved for continuing research and other work connected with the MX missile program. Nevertheless, the decision of the House of Representatives has fairly well upset the calculations of those Washington circles who in the last few weeks and in violation of the usual legislative procedures have been attempting to push urgently through the Pentagon's new militarist program.

First and foremost, the present session of Congress itself is unusual. In accordance with existing tradition in the United States this session should not be taking place at all. After all, following the 2 November elections, during which a new membership of the Senate were elected, the powers of the American Congress of the 97th session were virtually exhausted: The newly elected 98th Congress was due to assembly on 3 January. However, the leadership of the Republican Party insisted on, so to speak, an extraordinary session of the Congress which had already to all intents and purposes been newly elected.

The point is that during the 2 November elections many supporters of the present administration were defeated. American observers are presuming that the new members of Congress, as a result of the widespread mood throughout the country, will be less compliant toward military programs than is the present membership of the country's supreme legislative body. Well, this is the reason for the attempt by the administration to be in time to have the new military program rubberstamped by Congress while it still has its previous membership.

During the days preceding the vote on the MX program the administration leaders displayed heightened activity. They individually worked on dozens of congressmen by means of meetings and telephone calls, and a massive propaganda attack was launched against public opinion.

In particular, evidently realizing that adoption of President Reagan's proposal for the so-called dense pack deployment of 100 new MX missiles is a gross infringement of existing Soviet-American agreements, the administration leaders embarked on directly deceiving both American and world public opinion.

The point here is that one of the most important provisions of the Soviet-American accords recorded in the SALT I and SALT II treaties is the commitment not to create additional stationary launching installations for ICBM's. It would seem that the matter was quite clear. Both sides agreed not create new stationary launching installations, and President Reagan is proposing that such installations be created. However the Pentagon is making use of verbal quibbles and a play on words. You see, only shelters. However, it is well known to those who are attempting to cloud an absolutely clear matter that the silos for the new missiles are not only planned as shelters but are also designed so that the launching of the missiles is due to take place directly out of these silos. We may ask what difference there is between launching installations and what are being called shelters by Defense Secretary Weinberger. The absurdity and invalidity of such casuistry are quite obvious.

The propaganda measures designed to disguise the real purpose of the program for the creation by Washington of a strike fist in the form of 100 new ICBM's included a statement a few days ago by President Reagan, who has decided to replace the provisional name MX by the name Peacekeeper [last word in English], which could be translated from the English as guardian or guard of the peace. Obviously we need not only to lose a sense of reality but also to be deprived of a sense of humor to call the new lethal missile a guard of the peace. Probably President Reagan has completely forgotten the words of the American classic which says that if one calls a chamberpot a flower vase that does not change everything.

However, as far as we are able to judge, neither the massive propaganda campaign nor the attempts -- without allowing the Americans to come to their senses -- to push through the new military program at the extraordinary session of Congress have yet been crowned with particular success. President Reagan reacted to this with a very irritated statement. Evidently during the coming weeks we must expect further attempts by the Reagan administration to impose on the American people this new, dangerous and expensive military program.

Reflection of Nov Vote

LD091524 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues to pursue "arms-twisting" policy in Congress in a bid to wrest consent from the legislators to the realisation of the adventurist plans of developing another first-strike weapon -- MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles. After being defeated in the House of Representatives which rejected its requests for appropriations for the manufacture of these missiles, the government has concentrated its main efforts on the Senate. The Pentagon sent a veritable military landing party led by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey to the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on the MX issue. The Pentagon team outnumbered the legislators present at the hearings.

Seeking to impose the administration's plans of deploying MX missiles on the congressmen, the defense secretary alleged that a sharp increase in the U.S. stock of nuclear missiles would improve chances of securing arms reductions and facilitate progress at arms control talks with the Soviet Union. He flatly stated he was convinced that the United States should conduct talks with the Soviet Union from positions of strength.

The Reagan administration's stubborn striving to push the dangerous plans of deploying MX missiles through Congress, even despite the defeat it suffered in the House of Representatives, is causing profound alarm and being vigorously condemned in the United States. Thus, Democratic Senator Carl Levin of Michigan pointed out the danger of the policy which the White House is imposing on the country. He specially noted that the development of MX missiles and their proposed basing mode contravene the provisions of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties signed by the U.S. Government.

Peace activist L. Meriden of Wyoming, where the Pentagon plans to site the MX system, described its development as a crime against humanity. In Wyoming and the neighboring states of Nebraska and Colorado, she said in an interview with the newspaper DAILY WORLD, more and more people were joining the ranks of the peace champions who strongly oppose Washington's perilous militarist plans.

Well-known political commentator Anthony Lewis described MX missiles as "destabilizing" weapons. The defeat of the administration's plans in the House of Representatives, he wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES, has in fact reflected the outcome of the November congressional and state elections when the American public had made it plain that it wanted progress in the field of nuclear arms control and was alarmed that the military budget had got out of control.

Vote of No Confidence

LD091754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Excerpts] At the focus of the attention of the U.S. press, radio and television is the results of the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the allocation of funds for the production of new intercontinental missiles for the MX system. AP evaluates the refusal of the majority of congressmen to allocate funds to build the new nuclear missile system as a personal defeat for President Reagan, who tried until the last moment to exert pressure on those taking part in the vote. U.S. observers are virtually unanimous in considering that the results of the vote were a vote of no confidence in the White House, and the first painful defeat for the administration on the very important issue of military policy.

It should be noted that the vote in the House of Representatives is far from being a final decision to kill off the MX program. As AP reports, next week the issue is to be examined in the Senate. Already the administration has begun energetic indoctrination of the senators. However, judging by reports from Washington, the secretary's appeal to the senators to support the administration's course for the nuclear arms race was received extremely skeptically by the lawmakers. The fact that the administration has started energetic indoctrination of senators, among whom the majority are Republicans, shows that the 5-year program for an unprecedented buildup in the military arsenal, costing more than $1.5 trillion proposed by President Reagan is evoking growing criticism, not only on the part of Democrats, but also of a considerable proportion of Republicans.

The latest events in the U.S. Congress reflect, in the opinion of observers, widespread conviction on Capital Hill that the policy of the White House for the immoderate buildup of arms has gone too far.

Vybornov Comment

OW091256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Vybornov; from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The legislators adopted an amendment to the bill on U.S. military expenditure for fiscal 1983. By a majority of 69 votes the congressmen decided to remove from the Pentagon budget $988 million which had been earmarked to manufacture the first series of the latest MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. American television companies, commenting on this decision, consider it a telling defeat for Reagan. This step, in the opinion of an NBC observer, is the beginning of new, very tough relations between Congress and the White House.

The vote in the House of Representatives is quite significant. One must consider that it took place at a time when the U.S. Administration is whipping up an atmosphere of military psychosis in the country accompanied with unceasing cries about some Soviet military threat, about the alleged existence of Soviet superiority. In addition, on the eve of this, President Reagan personally suggested to several dozen congressmen how to vote. In political lexicon it is simply called "arm twisting." But as you see this measure did not help.

It goes without saying that the adoption of the amendment in the House of Representatives does not mean that there is finally a red light on the path of the MX system deployment. The issue is yet to be reviewed in the Senate, where, incidentally, Republicans have a majority on which Reagan relies, of course.

However it is already clear that the White House policy, the cornerstone of which has become attempts to impose a new spiral of unrestrained arms race on the world, is now running into opposition in its own country.

BULGARIAN PAPER LAUDS USTINOV INTERVIEW, SPEECH

AU091236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 82 p 7

[Editorial article: "Steady Position"]

[Text] In his interview with a TASS correspondent and his speech at the meeting of the party aktiv of the Moscow Military District, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, with well grounded arguments and a profound analysis of the objective world military-strategic situation based on the language of facts, once again gave the clear, precise and concrete Soviet answer to the most acute questions of our time. Unmasking the aggressive intentions and actions of the U.S. Administration and their propaganda cover, he convincingly answered the slanders and false claims of the U.S. leaders about the "USSR military superiority." At the same time, he again expressed the consistent and principled Soviet position and readiness to find a mutually acceptable basis for taming the arms race.

The Soviet minister of defense points out that the approximate military balance between the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, confirmed as a result of long negotiations, is a basis for businesslike and honest negotiations. This applies to questions of nuclear and conventional weapons alike. Therefore in his answers Dmitriy Ustinov entirely correctly defined as a "plan lacking in seriousness" the U.S. President's proposal on the "zero option" for medium-range nuclear weapons, which in fact would mean unilateral disarmament on the part of the USSR.

Competently and profoundly analyzing the concrete data and facts of postwar history, he clarifies the question of who in fact is the initiator of the arms race.

As far as the USSR is concerned, during all those postwar years it was compelled to take the necessary measures in order to maintain its defensive potential. This is the truth, and it is well known by those who today are trying to manipulate the facts.

The recent new provocation of the United States, namely Reagan's just announced plan on "densely packing" the MX missiles which completely contradicts the USSR-U.S. agreements, received an answer of dignified firmness in the spirit of the speech of Comrade Yuriy Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum: One does not address the USSR with the language of threat and dictat. As always before the USSR is speaking with the language of realism and sense, and again confirms its readiness to continue the efforts for decreasing military tension and removing the danger of a nuclear conflict.

UN REPORT: NO PROOF OF SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD071506 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 7 TASS -- The team of experts appointed by the U.N. Secretary General prepared a report. The report issued at the U.N. Headquarters stresses that after an analysis and medical examination in the course of the visits of the experts to Pakistan and Thailand no proofs of the use of chemical weapons had been discovered. Thus, the United States has suffered a fiasco in its attempt to use the United Nations Organization for spreading insinuations about the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and South East Asia.

As is pointed out in the U.N. circles, the slanderous propaganda campaign, which has been presently unleashed by the official representatives of the USA, pursues several aims. Washington is trying to evade responsibility for the use of chemical weapons by the U.S. troops during the dirty war in Vietnam. At the same time the whole world knows who supplies grenades with toxic substances to terrorist gangs in Afghanistan.

The USA is also trying to camouflage the Pentagon's current preparations for chemical warfare. As was reported, the toxic agents stockpiled in the U.S. arsenals are enough to destroy the whole population of the world several times over. The military depots, where binary shells are kept, are situated, in particular, in the FRG which arouses well-founded protests from West German public.

It is pointed out here that it is none other than the United States which has unilaterally broken off bilateral talks with the USSR on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

DEVELOPMENT OF CEMA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION HAILED

PM081619 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] The socialist community countries are completing the second year of the current 5-year plan with new successes. They are now a powerful factor in present-day economic and socio-political development. Loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and close cooperation in all spheres enable them to correctly combine common and national interests, to successfully resolve the difficulties arising in the course of development and to confidently progress along the path of socialist and communist building. At every turn of events and change in the situation the fraternal countries remain true to the socialist principles of collaboration and cooperation.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum confirmed that our party has done and will continue to do everything to strengthen the fraternal countries' cohesion. "The strengthening of the socialist community will continue to be our party's prime concern," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted. "Our strength and the guarantee of ultimate success even in the gravest trials lie in unity."

Socialism -- and this has been proven for all to see -- provides every opportunity for satisfying working people's vital interests and for the national economy's confident and dynamic growth. The CPSU and the fraternal parties are united in their desire to do everything to develop the people's well-being and to improve production efficiency and work quality.

The CEMA countries, improving cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres, are deepening and developing socialist economic integration. The routine CEMA session held in Budapest defined the prospects for the fraternal states' further progress and placed new tasks before them. It confirmed their unanimous desire to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres. While deepening its collaboration, the socialist community is now steering toward higher forms of integration. Thus the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress -- to supplement the coordination of national economic plans with the coordination of economic policy as a whole and to examine the potential of new forms of pooling the fraternal states' resources and efforts -- received full approval. Our countries possess everything necessary for the transition to a primarily intensive path of economic development, for building up energy capacities, for achieving a qualitatively new standard of machine building and for the complete satisfaction of the demand for consumer goods and agricultural products. The deepening of the international socialist division of labor must play an important role in the implementation of these plans.

In the context of the development of socialist economic integration the improvement of national economic mechanisms increasingly becomes the common task of the socialist countries. This is connected with the rapprochement between the structures of economic mechanisms, with the further development of direct links among the ministries, associations and enterprises taking part in cooperation and with the establishment of joint firms. At the present stage of socioeconomic development it is a question of making the fullest use of major reserves for improving the efficiency of socialist management such as the reciprocal exchanging of experience and the widespread dissemination of rational economic and organizational solutions on this basis.

In the complex international situation when imperialism's aggressive circles are trying to undermine peaceful coexistence and push the peoples onto the path of military confrontation, the socialist community states are fully resolved to defend peace. They are struggling persistently for disarmament and to avert the threat of nuclear war. This is why their representatives at all the major forums have put forward and continue to put forward initiatives aimed at strengthening peace. This is indicated by the documents of the all-European conference in Helsinki and the numerous resolutions adopted at the United Nations at the proposal of the socialist community states.

Multifarious positive experience of international socialist cooperation has now been accumulated in various spheres. The CPSU is striving to make comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance -- including in the joint resolution of scientific, technical, production, transport, energy and other tasks -- deeper and more efficient. The transition to intensive economic development and the major social programs that have been outlined for implementation require a tireless creative search and the deepening of collaboration.

The working class and labor collectives are playing an increasingly tangible role in the development of the multifaceted ties among the fraternal countries. This is shown particularly vividly in the international socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It was initiated by shipbuilders from the I. Dimitrov combine in the Bulgarian city of Ruse. The Ruse workers' pledge found widespread support in the socialist community states. Dozens of plants and factories have adopted supplementary pledges to be fulfilled by that portentous date. Even now many are announcing the scaling of those lofty peaks. Workers of Czechoslovakia's (Avtoipal) association, Hungary's (Bakon) association and others are in the vanguard of competition.

Year by year the friendship among the socialist countries strengthens, their cooperation becomes increasingly multifaceted and their foreign policy appears increasingly effective and prestigious in the international arena. The friendly family of the peoples of the countries of real socialism, precisely following Lenin's course, overcoming the difficulties of growth and repulsing all onslaughts by imperialism and its henchmen, is continuing its invincible progress and asserting in practical terms the triumph of the communist ideals.

PATOLICHEV MEETS BULGARIAN, CUBAN COUNTERPARTS

PM090943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Brief"]

[Text] On 2 December N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, had talks with Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and R. Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian and Soviet-Cuban trade and economic ties were discussed.

U.S. AIMS CAUSE FRICTION AT NATO COUNCIL SESSION

U.S. Emissaries, Agenda

LD091756 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Balebanov reports:

The two-day session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers of the 16 member-countries has opened at the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance in Evers today. This session is the last, completing stage of the winter meeting of NATO's steering bodies which began here on November 29. The agenda of the session, local observers point out, includes questions which actually are related to the further escalation of the arms race, aggravation of the interantional situation and opposition to detente.

The session of the NATO Council has been preceded by meetings of the major military bodies of the alliance, including the Eurogroup, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee, which drafted an extensive program for building up war preparations. This program is based on plans of speedy preparations for the deployment of about 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, for the expansion of the production and purchases of conventional arms, and for the increase of military spending. NATO's Secretary General Joseph Luns, speaking at a press conference before the opening of the session, tried hard to rationalize these plans, to absolve NATO and the United States of responsibility for the aggravation of world tension and the escalation of the arms race and to shift the blame onto the Soviet Union.

It followed from Luns's allegations that the NATO countries are going to bank anew on talks with the USSR "from positions of strength," which presupposes the massive production of new types and systems of armaments for NATO armies. This has also been mentioned in fact by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who has come to the session. Shultz insisted that the bloc should attain strong military might.

In addition to Shultz, Washington has sent to the Belgian capital Defense Secretary Weinberger, trade secretary Baldridge and Agriculture Secretary Block. The reason for such a turnout is that the agenda of the NATO Council's session includes a range of military and political questions bearing on East-West relations and also trade and economic problems causing strong frictions between the NATO allies, in particular, the participation of Western Europe gas pipeline. According to George Shultz, Reagan's emissaries are going to approach all these major problems exclusively from the positions of the U.S. Administration.

The local press points out that Shultz will press for support for the U.S. proposals at the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. Washington also hopes to secure from its allies consent to "operations outside NATO's zone of action", which belie dangerous plans of the U.S. and NATO to intervene in the internal affairs of developing countries under the pretext of protecting "vital Western interests." As for relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, the Belgian news agency BELGA reports that George Shultz will try at the session to impose on the partners "a foldup of economic cooperation and trade contacts with the East."

Ellemann-Jensen Speech

LD091812 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, who is the president of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities before the end of the current year, today urged the NATO Council, whose session opened in the Belgian capital, to "show restraint" with regard to the U.S. demands for curtailment of East-West relations.

He called on NATO countries to hold preliminary discussions on such an important matter as East-West political and economic relations before bringing them up for consideration in the NATO Council. Having pointed out that NATO as a rule does not tackle economic problems, the Danish minister thereby virtually supported the French thesis that it is none of the North Atlantic alliance's business to pry into international economic affairs which are the EEC's prerogative.

Matters of East-West economic relations were put on the agenda of the present session of the NATO Council on U.S. demand.

Washington, obviously counting on its role of dictator in the Western camp, intended to make the allies obey the Reagan Administration's course aimed at undermining economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. The call by Ellemann-Jensen became as if an open protest against that undertaking.

The Danish minister of foreign affairs called on the NATO partners not to discontinue the dialogue with the East and thereby ensure a continuation of detente. And that was exactly what Washington fears like death. This is an added proof that Western Europe highly values the results of detente and does not wish to relinquish it for the sake of the ambitious whims of the White House.

The address by Ellemann-Jensen on the very first day of the two-day session of the NATO Council is viewed by observers as a manifestation of acute differences which exist between the USA and its West European allies over the cardinal matters of international politics.

'Acute' Economic Contradictions

LD092340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Today is the second and concluding day of the work in Brussels of the so-called autumn session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers. The heads of the diplomatic departments of 16 countries are discussing matters which in essence boil down to a further spurring on of the arms race. The agenda for the session also contains a broad range of military-political questions and trade and economic problems, including those which are causing serious friction between the United States and the countries of Western Europe. In Brussels, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has expounded the White House point of view on these questions. It boils down to the fact that Washington intends in the future to adhere to a policy of diktat and to secure one-sided advantages for the United States to the detriment of the interests of its NATO allies.

However, by no means all the United State's Western European partners are ready to reconcile themselves to this. Commenting on Shultz's speech, Cheysson, France's foreign minister, stated that his country does not recognize any other NATO member country's role as leader.

The economic contradictions between the United States and Western Europe indeed still remain acute, causing political observers to cite the possibility of the flare-up of a trade war between the partners. To lessen this danger and attempt to find some compromise Secretary of State Shultz will meet today with members of the Executive Committee of the European Economic Community. Both American diplomats and their Western European partners are very well aware of all the gravity of the present situation, AFP notes in a dispatch.

A few days ago Washington threatened to use the harshest trade sanctions against its partners. In particular Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, sharply criticized the policy of the Common Market which subsidizes its agricultural producers, thereby permitting them to compete successfully in American markets with American farmers. The Western Europeans have let it be understood that they do not intend to change their policy in the sphere of agriculture. For this reason, the cable notes, no concrete results are expected from today's conference in Brussels.

Resistance to U.S. Pressure

LD100840 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: Despite a shroud of secrecy surrounding the proceedings of the NATO Council's session, which is to end today, certain aspects of the closed-doors discussions have become apparent. These include, firstly, Western Europe's resistance to the pressure exerted on it by Washington in its attempt to secure the curtailment of East-West trade and economic relations. The news agency BELGA reports, quoting an official spokesman for the Belgian delegation, that the West Europeans are still resolved to avert an economic war on the countries of the socialist community, which Washington would like to unleash.

A high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration had to admit at a press-conference that the session had criticized the White House for failure to consult its allies in advance but facing them with faits accomplis. This practice strongly displeases the West Europeans, who believe that many American ventures could have been prevented altogether if the United States had had advance consultations with its allies.

Observers point out that the U.S. delegation tried to divert the discussion of the Madrid meeting at the session from the main issue, the convocation of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe.

The results of the two negative votes on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons -- on the MX missile programme at the U.S. Congress and on the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles at the Danish Folketing -- have left a clear imprint on the proceedings of the NATO Council's session. Spokesman for the U.S. delegation have tried in every way to belittle the importance of these votes. But Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations, said that the "year 1983 will be decisive for NATO's fate." According to him, this is due to serious public opposition to the plans to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe and also to the deep-going economic crisis which has brought to a head the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe.

PACIFIC OCEAN BOOSTER ROCKET TESTS ANNOUNCED

LD091432 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 9 Dec 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- On December 12-22 the Soviet Union will conduct the firing of booster rockets in the areas of the Pacific Ocean, each limited by a radius of 60 nautical miles, whose centres have the following coordinates: 29 degrees 20 minutes northern latitude and 176 degrees 00 minutes eastern longitude and 23 degrees 50 minutes northern latitude and 177 degrees 00 minutes eastern longitude.

TASS is authorised to announce that for ensuring safety the USSR Government asks the governments of other countries using sea and air lanes in the Pacific to advise the corresponding agencies to make certain that sea and air craft will not enter these areas and the air space above them in the above-specified period from 12.00 to 16.00 local time.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN USSR, U.S.

OW100803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Human Rights Day"]

[Text] Today the international public is observing Human Rights Day proclaimed by the United Nations Organization. Working people in countries belonging to various social systems are meeting this day in different ways. The Soviet people and the people of fraternal countries mark the historic achievements in the development of socialist democracy with a feeling of pride. But where capital rules, the working people's masses are intensifying the struggle for their vital rights against exploitation and oppression.

In our country the victory of Great October brought about for the first time in history the liquidation of man's exploitation of man, the formation of genuine sovereignty of the people and the establishment of the necessary prerequisites for the all-round development of every member of society. The construction of developed socialism in the USSR also ensured the broad combination of political, social, economic and personal rights previously unknown to mankind. The USSR Constitution not only proclaims but guarantees the right to labor, rest, protection of health and social security, housing and education, and utilization of the achievements of culture. The real provision of these rights is an enormous achievement of socialism. For instance, is the consistent realization of the right to housing really conceivable in any, even the richest, capitalist state? Of course not. In the capitalist countries hundreds of thousands of deprived people who do not have a roof over their heads are proof of this. However, this year alone in our country about 10 million citizens will receive new apartments or improve their living conditions.

Power in the USSR belongs to the people. The working people are taking an ever more active, direct part in the management of state and public affairs. Nearly 2.3 million deputies are working at all levels of soviets of people's deputies. If we consider the aktiv from which they draw daily support, then every fifth or sixth adult Soviet citizen participates in the solution of questions of state. Labor collectives have extensive rights in managing the national economy, planning and production.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR the whole world sees that in our country legal and real equality of all nations and nationalities is guaranteed. An all-round development and convergence of the Soviet people occurs and the international unity of our society grows stronger in the framework of the new historic community of people.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union steadily adheres to the course of further developing socialist democracy. The party's long-term strategy, given concrete expression by the 26th CPSU Congress, is aimed at ensuring that Soviet people live better from year to year and that our socialist system ever more fully reveals its humane reality and creative opportunities. Concern for the Soviet man, for the conditions of his labor and daily life and for his spiritual development remains the most important program aim of the party, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the November (1982) Central Committee plenum.

The principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including those on the rights and freedoms of man, are being consistently implemented in the Soviet Union and other socialist states. But in bourgeois society these rights are being violated in the most flagrant way. More than 30 million people in the developed capitalist countries have been deprived of the vitally important right to labor and the army of unemployed is growing from month to month. Because of the increased cost of medical services millions of people cannot receive proper medical assistance.

In the United States the ruling circles have initiated an open campaign against those modest political and social gains achieved by the working people as a result of a protracted and intense struggle. Even the Americans admit it is hard to find a sphere in which the Reagan administration has not attempted to wage an assault on their civil rights. The rights of trade unions are being brutally violated, the strikes of the working people are being fiercely crushed, shadowing and persecution of dissenters are intensifying and racial discrimination is flourishing.

American imperialism comes out as the main sponsor of the antipopular repressive regimes in Latin America, in the south of Africa and in other regions where raging terror and violence against the fighters for freedom reign. The monstrous bloody crimes of the Israeli militarists in Lebanon carried out with the aid of weapons delivered from across the sea evoked universal indignation this summer.

The aggressive circles of imperialism threaten the most sacred and major right of man: the right to life. Their militarist doctrines and actions are directed at preparing for a nuclear war. Arsenals of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear missile, neutron, chemical and bacteriological weapons, are being increased in the United States and a number of other NATO countries. Preparations to deploy new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe are continuing. The question of war and peace has become a question of life or death for entire nations and for all of mankind's civilization as well.

However, in our time people are mounting the stage of history as never before. They have acquired the right to have their say which nobody can silence. With their active and purposeful actions they are capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and of preserving peace and consequently of preserving life on our planet. The recent scope of the mass antiwar movement testifies to the determination of the people to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are doing and will continue to do everything to remove the danger of a new world war from mankind. To ensure stable peace and to defend the right of people to independence and social progress are the invariable aims of the foreign policy of the USSR. The Peace Program for the Eighties, which was proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and which is being consistently implemented by our party and state, serves these noble aims.

The land of the soviets and the socialist community, where the rights and freedoms of man are guaranteed to the fullest in practice, serve as an inspiring example for all the people of earth in their struggle for a radiant future.

LINKS WITH USSR BENEFIT INDIA, NONALIGNED STATES

LD081908 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Significant Factor of Stability in the World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Speaking in New Delhi on Tuesday, India's Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao said that India's remarkable political relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community also promoted successful development of economic and trade links between them. These links, said the minister, are steadily strengthening on the basis of the common care for peace.

Soviet-Indian relations are a striking example of many-sided cooperation which the USSR consistently develops with many Asian, African and Latin American countries.

That cooperation promotes consolidation of political independence of those countries, development of their national economy, helps get rid of heavy legacy of the colonial past. On the basis of intergovernmental agreements the USSR renders assistance in the construction of more than 2,100 various structures in Asian countries alone.

More than 1,500,000 hectares of land have been developed or are being developed in those countries with Soviet assistance. A total of 92 Asian African and Latin American states now use economic and scientific-technical assistance of the Soviet Union and other CMEA member-countries.

Harmoniously combined in these economic links are principles of equality and mutual benefit with assistance in solution of major economic tasks of developing countries. The Soviet Union strictly abides by the five basic principles in the relations with young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the principles which were proclaimed by it. These principles are called the international code of conduct, and if the United States and its NATO allies accepted those principles, this would favourably affect the international situation.

The Soviet Union firmly stands against neocolonialism and racism, against economic and political diktat and inequality. The Soviet Union actively supports the anti-imperialist traditions of the Non-Alignment Movement, in practice assists the struggle of developing states for restructuring of international economic relations on a fair, democratic basis. The Soviet peace initiatives, the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence which is conducted by the Soviet Union, opens up for developing countries broad possibilities, promotes their enhanced role in international affairs.

The many-year-long experience of the steadily developing friendly links between the Soviet Union and the non-aligned countries shows that such cooperation benefits both sides, that it is conducive to great stability in the world.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES MINISTERS FOR TRADE TALKS

Turkish, CSSR Ministers

PM031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 29 November N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met with B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. A talk took place on questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the two countries.

On the same day a talk took place between N.S. Patolichev, and Turkish Foreign Minister I. Turkmen. Questions of the state of and prospects for developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

GDR, French Representatives

PM091147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met with H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, on 3 December. Questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

On the same day a talk took place between N.S. Patolichev and J.P. Chevenement [French minister of industry]. Questions of the further development of Soviet-French trade, economic and industrial cooperation were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON CREATION OF U.S. 'CENTRAL COMMAND'

Heightens Mideast

LD100852 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The Pentagon, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, is going to set up another centre for preparing military ventures, tentatively called the U.S. Central Command. For the time being it will be established at the MacDill Air Force Base in Florida, the site of the headquarters of the Rapid Deployment Force, but a plan currently under study provides for later setting up its advance headquarters in south west Asia.

Thus, the Pentagon is planning another large-scale military action. Its plans envision the formation of a new command for south west Asia, whose zone of responsibility will stretch from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east and Kenya in the south. It is planned to include in its orbit also the Persian Gulf countries, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and even Afghanistan.

To realise these plans, the newspaper says further, the Pentagon has detailed 11 tactical aviation squadrons, units of the 18th air-borne corps, three naval task forces, a Marine division and other units making part of the Rapid Deployment Force. Prominence is being given in these plans to the U.S. military base in Diego Garcia. Characteristically, the paper points out, Israel will represent the major strongpoint of the projected bridgehead.

All this, PRAVDA says, is further confirmation that the Camp David collusion, the dispatch of a U.S. naval armada to the Persian Gulf, all-round support to Israeli brigandage, the building of new U.S. military bases, the course of frustrating a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the forced build-up of tension in the entire region all form part of Washington's aggressive policy. The White House would like very much to cover up its designs with a wrap of hypocritical discourse about its peaceableness. But life tears off false covers implacably.

Use in Middle East

LD092226 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 9 Dec 82

["In Hegemonistic Purposes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

The Pentagon announced the creation of a new U.S. military command whose sphere of operation will spread to the entire near and Middle East area and which will have at its disposal troops included in the Rapid Deployment Force.

This step is being taken under the smokescreen of the lie about the "Soviet menace", "Soviet expansionism", which allegedly threatens countries of the region. In reality it was taken for purposes of establishing hegemonism of U.S. imperialism in that part of the world. By spreading its military presence in the Middle East, the United States seeks to ensure the conditions for taking gendarme actions against states situated in the area, for unhampered plundering of oil of those states, and for the use of their territories in military strategic designs against the national liberation movements and countries of the socialist community.

The course of a sharp build-up of direct U.S. military presence in that area was assumed by the Washington administration soon after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the regime which was one of the United States' main supports in the Near and Middle East. Under the pretext of "protecting U.S. vital interests" many thousands of miles away from the U.S. territory, Washington acquired the use in its purposes of military installations in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt. As is known, Egyptian and Oman airports served for the Pentagon as the transshipment points during the recent abortive raid of U.S. "commandos" to Iran. The work to widen and modernize military bases and Diego Garcia Island is now being sped up. The Pentagon is setting up radar stations and deploying its personnel on the territory of Saudi Arabia to collect intelligence information in the area with the use of the AWACS system.

An important role in the implementation of the U.S. strategic plans is assigned to Israel, which is now the United States main ally in the Middle East, with which Washington concluded a memorandum on mutual understanding in strategic cooperation. With the use of Israel the United States succeeded in establishing its military presence on the Sinai Peninsula and in Lebanon.

The Pentagon is now speeding up the creation of the Rapid Deployment Forces it is planned to allocate for their needs about 4 billion dollars in 1983. An important sphere of their operations will be the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. Washington also tries to draw its West European NATO allies in the performance of gendarme functions in the region.

This is what is behind the new U.S. military command whose formation has been announced.

Krylov Comment

LD100014 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] Washington's plan to impose its strategic military supervision on the Near and Middle East and the Gulf region assumes more and more tangible forms. The Pentagon has announced the establishment of a so-called Central Command, the task of which is to safeguard U.S. vital interests in the Middle East, Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf. The new Central Command will safeguard these interests with the aid of specially selected units of the Army, Air Force, Navy and paratroops of the U.S. Army.

In its news dispatch on this, AP said these units would be formed from selected units of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces which was established in the United States for gendarme operations against national liberation movements in various parts of the world. The news dispatch also said these special units would be sent, without consultation with the local government, to where a threat to U.S. interests is posed -- according to the Pentagon's view.

We have an insight to these special American units. The whole world remembers the attempt which failed -- but its failure does not lessen its infamous implication -- the piratic raid attempt by the Green Berets in Iran in April 1980.

U.S. ECONOMY'S EFFECTS ON BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

LD091006 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 9 Dec 82

["In the Light of Hard Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

If one deflects one's attention from the realities of U.S. political life, one will perhaps find it difficult to understand why the American Administration, which is so anxiously and hypocritically concerned about human rights and freedoms in other countries, is so unwilling to ratify most international agreements in the field of human rights.

The United States, for example, has not ratified such fundamental agreements as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenent on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crimes of Apartheid of 1973, and the International Convention on the Eradication of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

For many years U.S. Representatives to various U.N. agencies have been trying to hamper the adoption of resolutions aimed at cutting short mass-scale and crude violations of human rights in those countries which are ruled by Washington-encouraged repressive dictatorial regimes. This year, for example, U.S. representatives repeatedly sabotaged the adoption by U.N. agencies of effective measures aimed at vigorously condemning and curbing Israeli aggressors who had gone on rampage in Lebanon.

This conduct on the international scene is fully matched by Washington's home policy which is characterized by increasingly flagrant violations of human rights and civil liberties inside the United States itself. Way back in Augusut 1979 a representative delegation of lawyers from eight countries, including Britain, Sweden and India, visited the United States and, after conducting an investigation there, arrived to the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence confirming the fact of human rights violations in that country.

The members of the delegation, whose professional authority was not questioned by anybody, confirmed facts which were cited in a petition filed to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights by three American organisations -- the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Alliance Against Racial and Political Repressions and the Committee for Racial Justice. In the United States, the petition said, human rights and main liberties were being systematically violated, and those violations were linked with the race, economic status and political convictions of U.S. citizens.

Since then the human rights situation in the United States has only worsened. American work working people are expressing their indignation over the Reagan administration's anti-people policy, which has set the rate of unemployment at its highest mark for the past 42 years. With, even according to official data, 12 million people deprived of the uppermost human right — the right to work, by staging massive protest demonstrations across the country. The government's axing of many social programs has doomed broad strata of the population to more suffering and hardships. The Reagan administration has demonstrated this year again, like it did last year, its determination to deal "with an iron hand" with labour union actions "undesirable" to monopolies and the government. Ruthless reprisals were unleashed against the unions of air traffic controllers, miners, railwaymen, civil servants and other workers. Many prominent American public personalities described the victimisation of the unions as "acts of state terrorism" against the will of the people to hold out against the onslaught of the most reactionary forces of monopolisitic capital seeking to curtail the working people's democratic rights and social gains.

In the light of these facts it is easy to understand why Washington is sticking to obstructionist policy and tactics in the United Nations and at other international organisations whenver they discuss the adoption of effective measures to defend civil rights and liberties and eliminate all forms of racial and any other discrimination.

'DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES' OF REAGAN'S POLICIES

LD072032 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 7 Dec 82

["From Reaganomics to Neutronomics" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

"The United States is in trouble!" The alarm was sounded by observer Bill Moyers of the CBS television network. He said the country was in a financial and political crisis, but described the rulers' behaviour as extremely strange. They admit the difficulties and dangers, but carry on as if they do not notice the real state of things. The President affirms that the huge budget deficit is by no means a result of his policy of cutting taxes (mostly those paid by monopolies -- TASS) and of boosting the military expenditure, but this is not true. Now he demands over 30 billion dollars for the MX missiles.

Such are the disastrous consequences of the economic policy of President Reagan's administration, termed "Reaganomics", and his policy of an all-round arms build-up, named "neutronomics".

The situation is indeed far from brilliant. Suffice it to mention that according to official statistics alone Reagan's two years in office have been marked by an almost double growth to 12 million of the unemployed army, which in real terms signifies a growth to 15 million, or more than double. The federal budget deficit which Reagan also pledged to reduce is also expected to have had a nearly double growth and is planned at 175 billion dollars.

But a particular threat to the American and all nations of the world is posed by the present U.S. Administration's aggressive and belligerent foreign policy. Here the Reagan team behaves as if they had unlimited powers to recarve the political map of the world and economic relations the way they like it, demonstrating hegemonistic disrespect for and hostility to other countries and people whose political systems are not to their liking. Not only does the Reagan administration try to push the world back to the "cold war" times, but it is also adopting a policy of nuclear brinkmanship.

This is indicated by all Washington's latest decisions aimed at an unparallel build-up of the military potential: The manufacture of neutron and binary chemical weapons, the use of outer space for military purposes, the deployment of land, underwater and air-based cruise missiles, and finally, the decision to deploy 100 inter-continental ballistic nuclear missiles MX, a first-strike weapon.

Two years in office is not a short period, especially when such vital problems are dealt with as war and peace, economic, scientific and cultural international contacts, confidence and the reliability of partners. There is evidence that in all these spheres the Reagan administration comes out as a negative, destructive force which makes the world face the threat of nuclear war.

REASONS SOUGHT FOR 'SHIFTING' OF USSR-PRC TALKS

LD011738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Soviet-Chinese contacts which began in Beijing at the level of deputy foreign affairs ministers will be continued in Moscow, but only at the beginning of next year. Well-informed domestic sources are seeking the reasons for shifting the continuation of these negotiations on an agreement to start talks on normalizating relations between the two countries exclusively in the "wide-scale preparations for festive celebrations of the 60th founding anniversary" of the Soviet state.

ALEKSEYEV RECALLS PAST CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW031217 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk: "Soviet-Chinese Cultural Cooperation During the First Decade After the Founding of the PRC" -- 22d in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] During the first 10 years of the existence of the Chinese people's political power, Soviet-Chinese cultural relations made great strides forward. The cultural cooperation between the two countries was aimed at helping each other in socialist construction, enriching each other's national culture and promoting each other's cultural development.

To further strengthen Soviet-Chinese friendship and expand cultural ties, the Soviet and Chinese Governments signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries on 5 July 1956. In accordance with the agreement, Soviet and Chinese representatives drew up in explicit terms plans and measures for cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In the 10 years following 1949, many forms of cultural cooperation between the two countries took place. Cultural cooperation was realized successfully through many channels and official state organizations such as various ministries, commissions and departments concerned and through various social organizations such as trade unions, women's and youth organizations, friendship associations, writers, musicians, film workers, artists and journalist associations and so forth. Individual contracts and correspondence between Soviet and Chinese cultural and scientific workers as well as tourism also became increasingly frequent.

Between 1949 and 1959, well-known art troupes such as the Soviet folk dance troupe, performers from the state Stanislavskiy and the Nemirovich-Danchenko opera houses in Moscow, the state (Xiao-Bai-Hua) dance troupe, the Ukraine state dance troupe, the ballet troup of the New Siberian Song and Dance Theater, the Soviet state symphony orchestra, the Soviet Armed Forces' Red Flag song and dance troupe, the ballet troupe of the state demonstration theater and so forth visited China. In the first 10 years of the existence of the People's Republic of China, many Chinese art troupes also visited the Soviet Union.

Soviet films were quite popular in China. Between 1949 and 1958, about 750 Soviet films were shown in China. More than 100 Chinese films were shown in the Soviet Union during this period.

Large numbers of Soviet exhibitions also were successfully held in China. The opening of the Soviet economic and cultural achievements exhibition in Beijing in 1954 was an important event in China. The exhibition was later successfully shown in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan. It was viewed by about 3 million people in Beijing, and about 2.4 million in Guangzhou.

In the translation and publication of works of literature and science and technology, a great deal of work was done by both countries. Millions of copies of translated editions of works by Soviet writers were published in China. In the 10 years, works by Soviet writers published in China included 3,787 titles. Many works by Soviet writers, such as Simonov's "Day and Night," Korneychuk's "The Front," Bek's "Molokamsk Expressway," Sholokhov's "The Virgin Lands" and so forth, were required reading by Chinese party and army cadres. Chinese works of literature were also published on a large scale in the Soviet Union. Between 1946 and 1960, 976 titles of works by Chinese writers, translated into Russian and 50 other national languages, were published in the Soviet Union, totaling about 43 million copies. Works by Lu Xun, Mao Dun, Lao She, Zhao Shuli and other writers and famous classical Chinese literature such as "The Book of Songs," "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms," "The Dream of the Red Chamber," "Water Margin" and so forth were published in large quantities.

In the 10-odd years between 1949 and 1960, at the request of the Chinese Government, the Soviet Union sent about 2,000 most experienced cultural and educational experts to China on long-term work assignments. They passed on the Soviet Union's experience in cultural construction to their Chinese counterparts. Soviet teachers helped China set up a modern system of higher and secondary vocational education. They trained a large number of Chinese teachers.

The introduction of the cultural life and scientific and cultural achievements to the Soviet people, who had followed a long course of struggle for socialism, once proved to be conducive to enhancing the influence of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook in China, consolidating China's socialist foundation and strengthening Soviet-Chinese friendship.

ZIA TALKS STRENGTHEN COOPERATION WITH U.S.

U.S. Assurances

LD081816 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- Washington intends to continue conducting the course of military consolidation of the Pakistani regime, assigning to it the role of regional gendarme and viewing its territory as a bridge-head for aggressive preparations of American imperialism in Asia. The confirmation of that are negotiations between President Reagan and President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq, now on an official visit to the United States. Ziaul Haq also met with Vice-President George Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other top leaders of the American Administration.

A particular emphasis in the course of the negotiations was made on the development of military-strategic cooperation between the two countries. In this connection Reagan assured Ziaul Haq that the United States would not go back on its promises to Pakistan. Speaking at a press conference, a high-placed representative of the administration reaffirmed Washington's intention to continue making contribution to consolidation of Pakistan's security through deliveries of up-to-date American weapons to that country. He emphasized the coincidence of the interests of Washington and Islamabad in a very important strategic region of the globe.

Both sides demonstrated "proximity of stands" towards Afghanistan. That sovereign independent state of Asia is known to have become a target of aggression on the part of international imperialism, with Pakistan being its main base. Terroristic gangs, supplied with weapons mainly of American make, undergo intensive training on its territory and are then sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The U.S. military also nurtures plans of using Pakistan's territory by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

In Washington's official circles they do not conceal their interest in Pakistani military bases and in speeded up build up of Islamabad's military machine in order to intimidate those Asian states whose independent course is the cause of undisgusied irritation of the U.S. Administration. In accordance with the functioning six-year program, the agreement on which was signed last year, Washington plans to grant a total of 3,200 million dollar military-economic "aid" to the Ziaul Haq regime.

The United States has already started delivering to Pakistan up-to-date F-16 fighter bombs, artillery guns, tanks, ammunition, electronic equipment and other types of military equipment.

The United States intends to broaden military support of Islamabad also in circumvention of American laws which prohibit the rendering of such "aid" to countries which conduct work in developing their own nuclear weapons. Such a programme is in full swing in Pakistan, but Washington, which is in word against proliferation of nuclear weapons, indeed connives with that, as was stated by a representative of the administration, at a meeting in the White House the American side did no more but set forth its stand in the issue and was content with Pakistan's explanations.

Stance on Afghanistan

LD091854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0702 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Further strengthening of military-strategic cooperation between Washington and Islamabad is the main result of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq's visit to the United States.

Evidence of this is his address to Washington's National Press Club after talks with President Ronald Reagan and other leaders of the U.S. Government and meetings with congressmen.

Ziaul Haq said Pakistan and the United States have "a common understanding" on the latest events in Asia.

It has become apparent from Ziaul Haq's address that Pakistan intends also in future to serve as a base for international imperialist aggression against a neighboring independent state -- the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Pakistani president said it is necessary to give "extensive aid -- political, material and moral" to the so-called "Afghan resistance," under the screen of which are hiding counterrevolutionary gangs which receive military training on Pakistani territory, are supplied with weapons of U.S. manufacture and infiltrated into Afghanistan.

Ziaul Haq boasted that his country is granting "refuge" to the Afghan "refugees", that is, those same cut-throats through whom the United States and its allies would like to overthrow the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is not fortuitous that U.S. official circles point out the "closeness of the positions" of Washington and Islamabad with regard to Afghanistan.

Ziaul Haq has clearly been trying to achieve still greater expansion of military support from the United States, claiming that allegedly "a serious threat to its national security" hangs over Pakistan.

As is known, Islamabad is carrying through an extensive program for the creation of its own nuclear weapon to which Washington, circumventing U.S. laws, is shutting its eyes; it is increasing supplies of the most up-to-date armaments to Pakistan.

The president had admitted the presence of Pakistani troops in a number of Persian Gulf countries where the United States is also expanding its military presence. In turn, the Pentagon reportedly counts on using bases on Pakistani territory for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

DRA FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

LD100524 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Abdol Wakil, minister of finance, today returned to Kabul from Moscow. The minister of finance had gone to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR minister of finance for a friendly and official visit and talks about the extension of financial and economic cooperation between the DRA and USSR.

GROUP REPORTS SOVIET USE OF CW IN AFGHANISTAN

NC091711 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 9 (AFP) -- An investigating team returning from Afghanistan said today it appeared as though Soviet forces had used chemical weapons there, but warned it was difficult to obtain sure proof.

Sent by the Peoples Permanent Tribunal, a continuation of the Russell Tribunal on Vietnam and South America, the investigators said signs "tended" to confirm the use of chemical warfare, but emphasized the difficulty in obtaining evidence.

The tribunal is scheduled to hold its second session here from December 16 to 20. During its first session in Stockholm in May of 1981, the tribunal qualified Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as an aggression.

During a press conference today, members of the tribunal's investigating team spoke of mass evacuation of Afghan villages following bombing by Soviet aircraft.

They also cited eyewitness accounts of an incident last September in which a hundred villagers were said to have been burned alive in an irrigation ditch by Soviet soldiers.

The witnesses, interviewed by the commission during a secret visit to Afghanistan from November 26 to December 4, said the 105 civilians had been discovered hiding in the underground irrigation canal near Padkhwab-e-Shana village, 60 kms (36 miles) south of Kabul, by Soviet soldiers on September 13.

The Russians reportedly dammed up one end of the canal, causing the water to rise, then injected an inflamable substance. An enormous explosion ensued, which burned everyone inside to death, the commission reported.

Commission members Michael Barry, Ricardo Flaile and Michel Baret visited clandestinely the site of the reported massacre on the night of December 3 and found the canal wall blackened, apparently by an inflammable substance.

(In Peshwawar, Pakistan, resistance sources said a young rebel leader was killed Tuesday during an attack on a government outpost in the eastern Province of Nangarhar.)

MOSCOW ON USSR-DRA TIES ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW081656 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Today marks the fourth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this connection, station observer Platov writes:

Soviet-Afghan relations have been founded on the principle of genuine good-neighborliness for scores of years. Early in 1919, the young Soviet Republic was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, which had just freed itself from the shackles of colonialism, and extend a helping hand. In a letter to Kabul, Lenin wrote: On the occasion of Afghanistan's independence achieved through the people's glorious struggle, the Russian worker-peasant government, quickly acknowledging this new happening in the country, solemnly recognizes its full independence.

Afghanistan won victory in its revolution in April 1978, which opened up a future for developing the country along the path of democracy and progress. Since then, new content has been added to Soviet-DRA relations with qualitative improvement as reflected in the Soviet-DRA Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation. Soviet-DRA cooperation in various fields has consolidated the independence of our neighbor in the south and played a most important role in strengthening its economy and developing its culture. For example, under Soviet assistance, more than 160 industrial enterprises and other projects are under construction or have been completed. Industrial products turned out by Afghanistan's state enterprises now constitute over 70 percent of its total industrial output . The Soviet Union has also helped Afghanistan develop its power industry, food industry, transport facilities, water conservancy system and other departments of decisive significance in the national economy. The Soviet Union is also assisting with the training of personnel. About 70,000 workers have been trained in construction projects under Soviet-DRA cooperation. In addition, thousands of Afghan experts have graduated from institutes of higher learning in our country.

The Soviet Union also extended military aid to Afghanistan. The limited Soviet Armed Forces temporarily stationed in Afghanistan, based fully on the Soviet-DRA treaty and the UN Charter, are carrying out a lofty mission in that country. The Afghan people and all peace-loving countries clearly understand that the Soviet soldiers arrived in Afghanistan as friends to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. As all the people know, in the struggle for the reform of a progressive social economy the Afghan people encountered extensive provocations carefully planned by the imperialist and expansionist forces to deprive the Afghan people of the fruits of the revolution. In fact, this is an undeclared war waged against the Afghan people by the U.S. ruling clique and its Asian partners.

Many camps for training saboteurs have been set up in Pakistan which is now being used as a base of aggression against Afghanistan. These bandits, trained with the money provided by the imperialists and their Asian partners, secretly sneaked into Afghanistan to attack peaceful residents, loot them, destroy villages, draft animals and fowls.

This undeclared war against Afghanistan has become a part of the general offensive of imperialists and reactionaries against the liberation and peace-loving forces. Some political cliques in Asia have also joined in the actions of the imperialists and reactionaries. However, the imperialists and their Asian accomplices failed to shake the country's progressive system. They wanted to politically isolate Afghanistan, but to no avail. Afghanistan has fought back resolutely against provocations and plots, and, at the same time, advocated that the situation in southwest Asia be politically mediated again.

We would like to remind that the proposals put forth by the Afghan Government in 1980 pointed out the road to normalization, that this road to achieving secured peace in the region stipulated that external intervention must unconditionally be stopped and that there should be a guarantee against sabotage activities staged against the Afghan people from abroad. The Afghan Government's just proposals were firmly supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as all peace-loving countries.

IZVESTIYA SCORES ACTIVITY OF RADIO FREE KABUL

PM071443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from V. Volodin and V. Mikheyev in "The World Today" feature: "Saboteurs on the Air"]

[Text] The United States and other Western countries which are waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan are stepping up the activity of a new subversive radio station with the pretentious name "Radio Free Kabul."

As THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper reports, this slanderous radio center, created using the resources of a number of Western states, is already using 11 radio transmitters to transmit subversive broadcasts to Afghanistan. According to the newspaper, Radio Free Kabul's announcers are mainly leaders of bandit groupings which make sorties into DRA territory to carry out sabotage and other subversive acts, TASS reports.

CIA INVOLVED IN 1975 AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD081356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] New York, 8 December (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovsky reports: Reports have filtered into the U.S. press about another dirty CIA operation, one which resulted in the 1975 resignation of the Australian Government headed by Gough Whitlam. James Nathan, professor of political science at Delaware University, has used the pages of the journal FOREIGN POLICY to tell of the impudent U.S. interference in the affairs of a sovereign country.

G. Whitlam, leader of the Australian Labor Party, who became the legally elected head of government in 1972, sharply changed the country's foreign policy by refusing to follow Washington's diktat. Professor Nathan recalls: G. Whitlam withdrew Australian troops from Southeast Asia, where the Vietnam war was then underway -- and into which the United States attempted to draw its allies. He spoke in favor of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace; he recognized Cuba, the GDR, the DPRK; he met the leaders of the PLO; he acquired observer status for Australia in the Nonaligned Movement; and he removed restrictions on trade with the USSR. Any one of these acts would have been sufficient to arouse displeasure abroad. All of them together, J. Nathan stresses, led to "deep U.S. hostility toward Whitlam and his government."

The CIA stepped in. Attempting to solve the country's economic problems, in 1975 the G. Whitlam government began loan talks in the Arab East. Reports appeared unexpectedly in the press that Deputy Prime Minister James Cairns had resorted to illegal machinations in the course of the talks. Cairns categorically denied this at the hearings in Parliament. Then "documentary proof" also appeared. Cairns was dismissed. Taking advantage of the government crisis, the opposition in the Senate rejected a draft law on allocations for the first time in the country's history. In this situation, John Kerr, the governor general of Australia who represents the queen of England and performs purely ceremonial functions, called Whitlam to his official residence and, taking an unprecedented step, dismissed the prime minister.

As is now becoming clear, the government crisis was deliberately provoked. Statements that "the proof" of Cairns' guilt were fabricated are being heard not only in Australia. Professor Nathan quotes the internal CIA publication, the National Intelligence Daily, which cynically admits that the most incriminating pieces of evidence "were possibly fabricated."

PRAVDA QUOTES SRV MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

PM091401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Oslo, 6 Dec -- In an interview with a correspondent from the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA and Swedish journalists, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated that Vietnam is prepared to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as soon as an agreement is concluded with China and Thailand ceases to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. "But we have no illusions that the Chinese have abandoned their old ambitions to place all Southeast Asia under their command," the minister added. "We advocate the improvement of relations with China but at the same time we must be prepared for the worst."

Nguyen Co Thach noted that the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has improved since the Chinese aggression into North Vietnam in February 1979. "We would be pleased with the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union since we need peace and we want peaceful coexistence among states," the minister stressed.

GROMYKO RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR RAJNAI

LD091952 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request and had a conversation with him which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Questions concerning Soviet-Hungarian relations and also certain topical problems of the contemporary international situation were touched upon.

JOURNAL OUTLINES SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC TIES

LD091940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1424 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, writes in the journal VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA that "the development of economic ties between the USSR and the PPR [Polish People's Republic] is a persuasive example of fruitful cooperation, coordinated action and fraternal mutual assistance between the two countries." He notes that the USSR has given and is giving Poland technical assistance in the construction and expansion of about 200 industrial and other national economic projects, of which 150 have already been commissioned. They include enterprises in leading industries such as electric power generation, ferrous metallurgy, the mining industry, the chemical industry, engineering, the construction industry, transportation, agriculture and other industries. Enterprises which have been built annually produce 9 million tons of pig iron (75 percent of the capacities in the country), 11.5 million tons of steel (57 percent), 3.7 million tons of rolled ferrous metal (27 percent), and 3 million tons of cement (17 percent). They refine 10.7 million tons of oil (66 percent) per year.

The article says that large, long-term Soviet orders, which have made extensive and stable exports of Polish engineering products to the USSR possible, occupy an important place in the development of industry and the entire economy in the PPR. For example, in 1980 about 45 percent of Poland's exports of machinery and equipment went to the USSR. The growth of foreign trade turnover between the USSR and the PPR is evidence of the successful development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. This turnover has increased from R2.4 billion in 1970 to R8.1 billion in 1981 (R4.2 billion during the first half of 1982). During the current 5-year plan, economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PPR will be concentrated primarily on assistance in satisfying the Polish national economy's most pressing requirements. A future aspect of cooperation will be the construction of nuclear power stations in Poland. This will make it possible to substantially increase Poland's capacity for electricity generation.

The PPR, the author stresses, is taking an active part in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. It is cooperating with the USSR and the other socialist countries in implementing joint measures to develop the raw material and energy base of the community countries.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO FINLAND

Ronadov Sees Off Tikhonov

LD091216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Leningrad for Helsinki at the invitation of the president and Government of the Finnish Republic.

At the airport Comrade Tikhonov was seen off by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and by other officials.

Comrade Tikhonov is accompanied by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Maltsev, USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Komarov, and First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Morozov.

Talks Underway

LD091554 Helsinki International Service in Swedish 1530 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The official talks between President Mauno Koivisto and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov are underway at the presidential palace. The talks deal with international problems and the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. Among economic questions, the big Finnish surplus in trade with the Soviet Union is expected to be the central topic of discussion.

Economic Relations Discussed

LD091800 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The extention of the natural gas pipeline and the increased import of gas from the Soviet Union will be looked into by a joint working group. This was agreed on in the talks between President Mauno Koivisto and Premier Nikolay Tikhonov in Helsinki today. The high level talks, which lasted nearly 2 hours, dealt almost entirely with Finnish-Soviet economic relations, according to Foreign Minister Par Stenback. Tikhonov and Koivisto will resume their official talks tomorrow morning. Tikhonov, who arrived today on a 3-day official visit, also brought with him an export deal worth 1 billion markka. Rauma-Repola has agreed on the delivery of the two oil rigs to a Soviet customer.

The first day of the visit will culminate in a gala dinner given by President and Madame Koivisto.

Exchange of Views

LD091556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 9 Dec 82

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov, who is here on an official visit, and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

Speaking at the meeting, President Koivisto stated: Your visit is taking place during a portentous year, both for relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and for the history of each of our countries.

The Soviet Union recently celebrated the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and is now preparing to mark solemnly the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In its turn, a few days ago, the 65th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Finland took place.

This year also saw the 35th anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty between our countries. The fact that the Paris Peace Treaty was concluded, despite the cold winds which at that time had already risen in international politics, was of great importance to Finland. Its signing signified a normalization of our relations with all states. In Finland at that time the basic content and contours of the foreign policy, which was later named the "Paasikivi line," had already crystallized.

Of paramount significance, the president continued, are Finland's relations with the Soviet Union. They have created the prerequisites for the development of good and friendly relations with all other countries. This conception continues to lie at the basis of our foreign policy course, which today is known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line. In the period of my presidency Finland will continue this line consistently.

Of decisive significance for the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, and also for Finland's security policy on a wider plane, was the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union, signed on 6 April 1948.

In this connection, M. Koivisto went on to say: I recall with great pleasure my March visit to the Soviet Union and the interesting conversations I had there. I also particularly value the fact that I recently had the opportunity of meeting Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I am convinced that our future conversations will also prove to be just as constructive and useful.

Nikolay Tikhonov thanked the president of Finland for his kind words and for the warm welcome. I want to assure you, he said, that the CPSU and the Soviet Government have done and will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen and perfect cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, filling such cooperation with new and specific content.

This approach is quite natural and understandable. It corresponds with the nature of the friendly, goodneighborly relations between our countries, which are built on the unshakeable foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

This treaty is the foundation of the mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union in all possible situations. The experience obtained on the basis of the operation of the treaty shows that such a system of relations is essential and is best for both sides. The treaty in all its parts remains topical, active and viable. I note with satisfaction, N. Tikhonov said, that Soviet [as heard] leaders have expressed similar assessments in this regard. Thus, Finland and the Soviet Union can look with certainty to the future from the point of view of the strength of their mutual relations and of the prospects for their development.

The interests of both neighboring states which have friendly relations are met by the development of their mutual sufficiently long-term links. Such planning gives certitude for this cooperation and for its development.

The traditional, trustful [doveritelnyy] and sincere personal contacts between the leaders of our states are also extremely important. Our countries have more than once shown a good example of how states with different sociopolitical systems can and should build their relations.

Your line, Mr President, of following the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line," which has been tested by life, and of continuing to follow a course aimed at the all-round development of friendly, good-neighborly relations with the USSR, is received with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. On this path you will always meet with the understanding of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people.

The example of Soviet-Finnish relations, continued the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is of particular value now that the situation in the world is acquiring an increasingly alarming nature. Two basic lines have formed in world politics -- a course aimed at increasing tension, building up military preparations and whipping up military danger, and a course aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and at preventing a new war.

We are especially concerned about the numerous occasions on which political tension between states grows into direct military conflict. How far such an irresponsible and sometimes criminal attitude to the destinies of the peoples and human life can lead, we see in the example of the tragedy of Lebanon.

Today, each state, each citizen of our planet faces the need to make a choice. Common sense and concern for the future forces people, even those far from politics, to oppose determinedly the buildup of military preparations, and to come out in favor of strengthening peace and international security. We note with great satisfaction, Nikolay Tikhonov said in conclusion, that the USSR and Finland are united in their aims and actions in the cause of strengthening peace and international security in Europe and throughout the world.

Officials Participating in Talks

LD092112 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1859 GMT on 9 December carries a report on the Tikhonov-Koivisto talks in Helsinki. This report supplies the names of Soviet and Finnish officials who attended the talks.

"The following participated in the talks:

"On the Soviet side: B.F. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs [as received]; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; G.N. Farafonov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department; and other officials.

"On the Finnish side: Prime Minister K. Sorsa; Foreign Minister Par Stenback; Foreign Trade Minister E. Rekola; A. Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation and general manager of the Bank of Finland; M. Tuovinen, secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry; O. Vitol and K. Korohonen, under secretaries of state in the Finnish Foreign Ministry; and other officials."

Dinner in Tikhonov's Honor

LD092032 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki, December 9 TASS -- (From TASS special correspondent) President Mauno Koivisto of Finland today gave a dinner in honour of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is here on an official visit.

Present at the dinner were officials accompanying the head of the Soviet Government, deputies of parliament and members of the government of Finland, public figures and representatives of business circles.

The president of Finland and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR exchanged speeches.

Koivisto Dinner Speech

LD092126 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 9 TASS -- Speaking today at a dinner in honour of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, now on an official visit here, Finland's President Mauno Koivisto noted that the European Continent is now the centre of ever new kinds of cares and difficulties. The awareness of the fact that the unprecedented amounts of destructive military force have accumulated on the European Continent, and on the other hand, the realization of the inseparatable connection of the destinities of all parts of Europe invariably cause uncertainty.

Security is a problem that is connected not only with war danger, he said. This is an immeasurably wider notion. It encompasses human aspirations connected with the living conditions, social development and wider international communication, striving for a better and more equitable future. Therefore it is only deep rapprochement and open cooperation of European peoples which promotes mutual trust that can in the long run guarantee durable peace on our continent.

For over ten years now the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been promoting the advance toward achieving precisely these goals. The long-term goals that are recorded in the Helsinki Final Act reflect the wish of all 35 participating countries in the European conference to lay down in Europe the process of development, aimed at establishing a more profound confidence and more open communication, at cooperation advantageous for all sides.

It should be admitted, Mauno Koivisto went on, that attainment of these jointly agreed upon goals proved to be more difficult than it had been expected. Perhaps, the tension accompanying the international situation of the recent years exacerbated the difficulties, having shaken the striving to advance along the road defined in the Final Act. Despite this, we Finns believe that this process in its essence remains viable since it is based on effective, intransient interests of all 35 participating countries. To my mind, it is important that it become a living and effective process of development in the minds of citizens and that its goals worthy of the efforts exerted for their attainment. This presupposes that the European process should remain convincing: realities should be faced, but difficulties should not be yielded to. This requires from all participants further efforts for the fulfilment of concerted decisions, as well as renewal and creation, so that all sides should be constantly aware of the validity of their contribution.

The question of convening a conference on disarmament in Europe was brought up for discussion at the Madrid meeting. Finland from the very outset supported the organizing of such a large-scale conference for the discussion of military security matters. We proceed from the premise that the process of the European conference will not become viable and balanced for a long period if measures to strengthen military security are not taken. The topicality of such a conference is emphasized by the fact that European security matters, unlike the past decades, can no longer be regarded as isolated problems connected exclusively with our continent. All talks concerning Europe are of importance for both their participants and for other states and their security. Therefore in our continent a new and unprejudiced approach is needed; an approach which would take into account the entire aggregate of situations in the field of the policy of security in the Europe of the eighties.

Touching upon relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, Mauno Koivisto pointed out that they are a concrete illustration of what can be achieved by two states different in many respects when this difference is recognized by the two sides. And on that basis they proceed ahead openly and sincerely in quest of common interests. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries is also based on this foundation.

During my visit to Moscow in March this year, the president went on to say, we had an opportunity widely to consider political relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and to note the lack of problems in them. During your visit we have an opportunity to delve deeper into the broad spectrum of our trade and economic relations.

Economic contacts between Finland and the Soviet Union are maintained on a large scale. With an annual goods turnover of 5,000 million roubles, Finland is the second biggest Western trading partner of the Soviet Union.

Mauno Koivisto stressed that economic contacts between the two countries are sound, mutually-beneficial and fruitful and are based on a firm treaty foundation.

In recent years, he went on to say, it was possible to obviously note that protocols on reciprocal deliveries of goods acquired an increased importance precisely as factors which direct our trade. By means of them the sides strive actively to direct development towards our common goal, towards balancing our trade at the highest level.

During the talks we became convinced that deliveries from the Soviet Union to Finland are now of much importance in many respects. In previous years we managed by means of balanced deliv ries from the Soviet Union to soften the negative consequences of various international crises. We want to adhere to this in drawing up future plans as well. At the same time, as we strive to broaden the demand in Finland for Soviet import commodities, we defer to the premise that Soviet proposals for the deliveries of goods will invariably grow and expand.

Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, Mauno Koivisto said in conclusion, now develop in an exemplary way and unceasing efforts are made in both countries to bring about their further development.

Mauno Koivisto raised a toast to the health of Nikolay Tikhonov, to the successes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which soon marks its 60th jubilee, and to the traditionally goodneighbourly friendship and mutual trust between the two countries and peoples.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

LD092150 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 9 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov spoke at an official dinner given on behalf of President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. Nikolay Tikhonov said:

Mr. President, allow me to thank you cordially, as well as the Government of Finland, for the invitation to visit your friendly country, for the hospitable welcome.

First of all I would like to express gratitude for the kind words you addressed to the Soviet Union, the Soviet people. You must surely be aware that the Soviet people fully reciprocate the friendship of the Finnish people and, I believe, it is very important that these mutual feelings have not only, so to say, verbal or purely emotional manifestation.

You, Mr. President, and I had another opportunity to get convinced of this at yesterday's celebration devoted to the launching of the first section of the ore concentration works in Kostomuksha created by the joint work of Soviet and Finnish workers and specialists.

Friendship, the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations are the natural result of the fact that they are based on a durable, unbreakable foundation provided by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Time is the best criterion by which to judge any treaty or agreement.

The viability of the principles and provisions recorded in the Soviet-Finnish treaty that were worked out nearly 35 years ago has been confirmed by historic practice and the present realities of our inter-state relations.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation now comprises literally all spheres of everyday life of the peoples of our two countries -- ranging from politics, broad economic, scientific and technological ties to cultural exchange and tourism.

Particularly important are regular contacts between the leaders of our countries which give decisive impulses to the development of bilateral relations and interaction of the USSR and Finland in the international arena. The invaluable contribution to this was made by the outstanding statesmen Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen. It is gratifying to note that the traditions they laid down are not only the past but also the present of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The resolve of both countries to continue doing everything necessary for their deepening and widening has been confirmed by your business visit to the Soviet Union in March of this year. It highlighted such features inherent in Soviet-Finnish relations as stability, dynamism, a vision of the future.

It is precisely in relations of our countries that the principally new forms of interstate cooperation emerged many times as in a laboratory of sorts.

The experience we have accumulated shows how beneficial are the opportunities opened by the consistent and honest observance and implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The constructive force of these principles is manifested not only in bilateral relations. It has a positive, envigorating effect on the entire international situation.

It is not accidental that the first in history European conference that laid down the foundations of ensuring peace and security on the European Continent is associated with the name of the Finnish capital.

The Soviet Union, as it was noted at the latest plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee by the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party Comrade Yuriy Andropov, views the policy of detente not at all as the stage that has been traversed. Future belongs to the policy of detente for the opposing policy, the policy of anti-detente, creates only roadblocks and impasses in the development of international relations, aggravates conflict situations and creates new ones. Potentially this policy pushes the world to new war.

Removal of the threat of war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament is the most burning and pressing question of our times. The political will and purposeful efforts of all states, large and small, must be directed at this.

Major questions of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament are being examined at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The close attention of the whole world is now riveted on them.

The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to reach agreement at these talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. We do not demand unilateral disarmament from anyone, but no one, of course, should demand it from us. We stand for an honest approach and would like the other side to adopt the position of achieving agreement on a fair basis.

The course of arms buildup and confrontation is ever stronger rejected by the peoples in Europe as in other parts of the world. So there is nothing surprising in the fact that the absolute majority of countries advocate the continuation and extension of multilateral European cooperation initiated in Helsinki.

Finland plays an important role among these countries. We in the Soviet Union think highly of the constructive peace-loving stand of the Finnish state and its leaders.

As for the Soviet Union, it is unflaggingly and consistently advocating progress in every area agreed upon in the Final Act.

The successful completion of the Madrid meeting would be of major importance on this road today. If agreement is reached there on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe this would mean a major step in continuing and, moreover, extending the process started in Helsinki. It would be a step opening real prospects for scaling down military confrontation in Europe.

We have to state, however, that not all the participants in the meeting try to take such a step. Frankly, it does not take much statesmanship or art of diplomacy to thwart the adoption of mutually-acceptable and constructive decisions by concensus. Such a goal does not offer advantage to anyone. It will do damage to all, but moral and political responsibility for this will be a fresh burden on the shoulders of those who act contrary to the vital interests of the European nations.

The emergence of the idea to establish a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is also associated with the name of the capital of Finland. Our position is well known. We stand for formalizing the idea of a nuclear-free zone in a specific agreement. The desire of interested parties to conduct serious talks on this subject will always meet with understanding from the Soviet Union.

Mr President, we have arrived in Finland at a significant time for our peoples.

The Soviet people are going to celebrate their glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Recently we marked the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which made a tremendous impact on the whole of world history. For their part the Finnish people marked just on the eve of our visit their national holiday, the 65th anniversary of Finnish independence. The unbreakable link between these events is well known: It was the Great October Revolution and Lenin's decree on recognition of Finnish independence as a state that made the emergence of an independent Finnish state possible.

The road we have travelled since that time has not been simple and smooth. So what we have achieved by now is a most valuable common asset which our countries and peoples are resolved to protect and replenish.

I would like to stress particularly that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government would continue firmly to pursue a course of developing and strengthening relations of friendship, mutual trust and comprehensive cooperation with Finland on the firm basis of the 1948 treaty.

Nikolay Tikhonov raised a toast to the health and success of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, to the health of all the Finnish representatives here, to the prosperity and success of the industrious and hospitable people of Finland!

May goodneighbourliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland develop and grow stronger, Nikolay Tiknonov stressed.

Second Day of Talks Begins

LD101040 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov began the second day of his visit to Finland by continuing official talks with President Mauno Koivisto this morning. The talks dealt with the international situation and foreign policy issues.

This morning Premier Tikhonov visited the Lenin Museum and laid a wreath at the grave of President J.K. Paasikivi at the Hietaniemi cemetery.

Premier Tikhonov is now at the council of state banqueting suite where Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa is giving a luncheon in honor of the eminent guest.

Talks Conclude

LD101144 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 10 TASS -- The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, and President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, concluded their talks here today.

They continued their discussion of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in various fields.

When exchanging opinions on the topical problems of the international situation, Nilolay Tikhonov and Mauno Koivisto expressed themselves as being profoundly concerned at the continued aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat of another war. Both sides stressed the need for all states to display a balanced approach and a political will with a view to removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, putting an end to the arms race, improving the international situation and developing international cooperation.

Nikolay Tikhonov drew attention to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at implementing the Peace Program for the 1980s and stressed the USSR's allegiance to the policy of detente.

Mauno Koivisto spoke highly of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives aimed at creating favourable prerequisites for the elimination of nuclear danger, preserving peace and enhancing international security and went on record as favouring the achievement of positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Both sides stressed the importance of continuing the all-European process launched by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this context they stressed the shared desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to facilitate in every way the attainment of positive results at the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the European conference, and especially the adoption of a concerted decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

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It was pointed out that in the current complicated international situation it has become even more important to realise Finland's known proposal for turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET MESSAGE TO FINLAND'S SORSA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 December in the Second Edition carries on page 1 the USSR Council of Ministers message to Kalevi Sorsa, Finland's prime minister. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 6 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 10, reveals the reports to be identical except for the following variations:

PRAVDA omits paragraph 1 of the TASS item and begins the report:

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister.

The USSR Council of Ministers congratulates you, Mr Prime Minister, and the Finnish Government on your country's national holiday -- Independence Day. The friendly good-neighborly relations between our countries, which are based ....

From this point on, the PRAVDA and TASS versions are identical until the last paragraph.

The last paragraph, last line of the PRAVDA version reads:

....and international security.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers.

FRENCH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TECHOLOGY IN USSR

Marshuk Holds Talks

PM090945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Brief"]

[Text] On 2 December G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received J.P. Chevenement, French minister of state and minister for scientific research and industry. [as published]

Questions of the further expansion of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Baykakov, Antonov Meetings

PM091145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] On 3 December N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received J.P. Chevenement, French minister of state for scientific research and techology and ministry of industry.

In the course of the friendly talk, questions concerning the organization of national economic planning in the USSR and France were touched on, as well as the prospects for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and French.

On the same day, J.P. Chevenement was received by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversations.

PAPANDREOU MEETING WITH CPSU DELEGATION

LD092256 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Athens December 9 TASS -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party, has received a delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) staying here at PASOK's invitation. The CPSU delegation is led by V.I. Terebilov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of justice. During the meeting which passed in a warm atmosphere, there took place an exchange of views on international problems and on the issue of bilateral relations. It was emphasised after the meeting that Greece and the Soviet Union hold either identical or very close positions on many international problems. The opinion was expressed that it is essential to further develop and strengthen relations between the two countries.

IRANIAN COUNCIL OF EXPERTS ELECTIONS HELD

LD100024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Elections are to take place in Iran tomorrow for the so-called Council of Experts. In the Iranian capital they are attaching great significance to this event. The point is that the most important task placed before the members of this council, to judge by reports in the official Iranian press, is to distribute the higher posts in the Islamic hierarchy and to agree on who will succeed Ayatollah Khomeyni. In connection with the forthcoming elections articles and appeals from highly-placed representatives of the Islamic clergy and other official figures have been published in the Iranian papers.

Successor to Khomeyni

LD100622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] In Iran today, elections to the so-called Council of Islamic Experts are being held. This body, under the new Iranian Constitution, is to decide who will take the place of Ayatollah Khomeyni in the case of his death. The polling stations, as UPI reports, opened about two hours ago. It is expected that the president, Majlis speaker and other notable figures of the Iranian leadership will be elected to the 83-member assembly. The name of the most likely successor to Khomeyni is also mentioned. This is Ayatollah Montazeri, who enjoys the support of the conservative wing of the Muslim clergy of Iran.

ARAB GROUP'S USSR VISIT, MIDEAST PLANS VIEWED

Congruence of Opinion

LD091902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "Logical Harmony"]

[Text] The Arab countries are still commenting on the outcome of the Soviet leaders' meeting in Moscow with the seven-member Arab committee led by Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal. The general (?opinion) of the Arab media indicates that the Moscow meeting has again confirmed the congruence of the Soviet and Arab countries' stances regarding the resolution of the Middle East problem.

For example, the Algerian papers said that the Soviet Union, which has always called for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, has been and would remain on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Many observers here point out the similarity between the Soviet plan for the settlement of the Middle East conflict and the Arab countries' plan in the Fes Arab summit conference statement. Indeed, the basic components of the Middle East settlement plan formulated in Fes are as follows: Israeli evacuation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including the Arab sector of Jerusalem and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. These elements are included in both the Soviet and the Arab plans.

These basic elements were established in the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and were renewed this September in the form of the well-known six points.

These elements were reflected in the Arab countries in the numerous statements made by leaders and public figures, and were established as a general Arab principle at the Fes Arab summit conference. Thus the Soviet proposal, discussed at the Moscow meeting, on the convocation of a special international conference on the Middle East problem with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, deserves attention.

A settlement in the Middle East is a complex operation, and no single country could pave the way for it. Clearly the resolution of this issue requires collective efforts; so the convocation of a special international conference would be the first effective [words indistinct] for achieving a firm, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

We have dealt with the congruence of the Soviet and Arab plans for a settlement of the Middle East issue. We must mention the American plan, which is called the Reagan plan. The Soviet Union denounced this plan immediately because it was a plan hostile to the Arabs and to the Palestinian Arab people in particular, because the Reagan plan categorically denies the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent state, something which is considered a basic issue in the Middle East situation, an issue that has to be resolved in any serious talk about the establishment of peace in this region.

The Reagan plan does not call for the unconditional evacuation of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. So Reagan's plan is considered another copy of the Camp David deal, whose main aim, as borne out by reality, was the establishment of comprehensive U.S. military domination in the Middle East and the immortalization of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, including east Jerusalem. The Arab countries have denounced the Reagan plan for the same reasons as those cited by the Soviet Union.

A conclusion in particular could be drawn from what has been said: The Soviet and Arab positions also coincide in their evaluation of American-Israeli plans in the Middle East. This means that the correlation of forces with regard to the Middle East issue has been better defined following the Moscow meeting and the talks between the Soviet leaders and the Arab delegation: On the one hand there are the progressive forces represented by the socialist world, the national liberation movements and all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on the other hand there are the reactionary, imperialist and Zionist forces which strive to establish their domination over sovereign states and to subjugate other states.

This correlation of forces and the congruence of the Soviet and Arab positions are considered a good start for embarking on joint work for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

Comment on Husayn Message

LD100022 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" presented by Sergey Kryllov]

[Text] The king of the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, King Husayn, addressed a message to the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, in which he expressed on behalf of the Arab delegation which visited Moscow recently and on his own behalf profound gratitude for the attention and respect accorded to them by the Soviet leaders We would like to remind you that after receiving the widely representative Arab delegation led by King Husayn at the Kremlin, Yuriy Andropov stressed the firmness of the principled line pursued by the Soviet Union in regard to Middle Eastern affairs.

Yuriy Andropov said that the Soviet Union has always been and would remain on the side of the just Arab cause, their struggle against the Israeli aggression and for liberty, independence and just peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet position was positively received by the Arab delegation, and it was to this that King Husayn referred in his message to the Soviet leader. He said that he would inform the heads of Arab states and governments of the Soviet leadership's intention to continue work in a concerted and constructive way in the field of Soviet-Arab relations and in the international arena, and to continue dialogue with the Arabs for laying down an effective position that could contribute effectively to the issue of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem which was the crux of the Middle East conflict and the cause of instability in the region.

HABIB STATEMENT ON U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON

LD100722 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met at the White House on Thursday his special Middle East envoy Philip Habib. Addressing correspondents after the meeting, Philip Habib said that they had discussed during their meeting the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, a considerable part of which is occupied by Israeli troops.

It followed from Habib's statement that Washington had not renounced its intention to increase U.S. military presence in Lebanon in the guise of participation in the "multinationl force." U.S. Marines staying in Lebanon, judging by Habib's statement, will remain there indefinitely, although initially Washington had claimed that their mission in Lebanon was of "limited" duration. Philip Habib admitted that there was no deadline for the withdrawal of Marines from Lebanon.

The presidential envoy stressed Washington's continued commitment to "ensuring Israeli security."

ISRAELI TROOPS STAGE 'ORGY OF VIOLENCE' IN SAYDA

LD091340 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut December 9 TASS -- Israeli troops staged an orgy of violence in the south Lebanese city of Sayda Wednesday. They searched and arrested civilians and closed the city to incoming and outgoing traffic. Several hundred young people were detained and taken to local headquarters of occupation troops.

Under the pretext of looking for arms Israelis went on rampage in the municipality building. Tension continues unabated also in other Lebanese districts.

CPSU GREETS ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ON PARTY DAY

LD090950 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have sent the following message of greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

"On the day of the 5th anniversary of the MPLA-Workers' Party we are sending you, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, all members of the party and the friendly Angolan people heartfelt greetings and best wishes.

"The establishment of the MPLA-Workers' Party, which has assumed leadership over the building of a new society on the land of independent Angola marked an important stage in the destiny of the Angolan people and in their struggle for a happy future. Despite the difficulties inherited from the colonial past and despite the intrigues of international imperialism and the South African racists, the Angolan people are firmly following their course of consolidating united, independent and democratic Angola and building the foundations of socialist society in their country. The MPLA-Workers' Party, leading these constructive efforts, is itself maturing and growing stronger."

"The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Angola, reflecting the allegiance of the MPLA-Workers' Party to the cause of upholding world peace and fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism, has won broad international recognition.

"The Communists and the entire Soviet people declare their immutable solidarity with the MPLA-Workers' Party and the courageous Angolan people. We would like to express the conviction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will continue to develop and grow stronger."

LESOTHO CALLS FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

LD100532 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] New York, December 10 TASS -- The Government of Lesotho has demanded an urgent convocation of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the situation resulting from racist-ruled South Africa's armed provocation against that sovereign African state. This is said in a letter sent by Mooki Molapo, foreign minister of Lesotho, to the chairman of the Security Council.

The letter said that South African troops, using aircraft and helicopters, had attacked the capital of Lesotho, Masero. They bombed and shelled housing estates. As a result of that barbarous raid, dozens of people, including women and children, were killed. South African racist authorities, the Lesotho foreign minister emphasized, bore full responsibility for that crime. The situation that had taken shape as a result of their actions posed a grave threat to international peace and security.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES ON VISIT TO CAPE VERDE

PM091241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] In accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.G. Grintsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Sumy Obkom, has flown from Moscow to the Republic of Cape Verde islands.

AUCCTU SECRETARY ON UN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

LD091634 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 9 Dec 82

["The Rights of Citizens in the USSR and Soviet Trade Unions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "The history and the present day of the Soviet state graphically demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system, of socialist society which does not know crises, unemployment and inflation," Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent in an interview given on the occasion of United Nations Human Rights Day observed on December 10.

"For the first time in the world," he said, "the prime human rights, the right to life, has been ensured de facto to Soviet citizens, and the Soviet trade unions have become the world's first trade unions to be given the opportunity for defending the interests and rights of the working people with the government's most active support."

"The USSR's Constitution," Aleksandr Subbotin went on, "guarantees the Soviet citizens both political freedoms -- the freedoms of speech, the press, conscience and assembly; and social rights -- the rights to work, leisure, housing, free education and free medical services."

The Soviet trade unions, he said, do not only monitor the practical realisation of these rights, they also take part in efforts to integrate workers in the running of production and check the implementation of collective bargains.

The Soviet people, Aleksandr Subbotin said further, do not know the feeling of fearing tomorrow not only because there is no unemployment in the USSR. The USSR is the world's first state to have relieved its citizens of the need to make advance payments towards the social security fund, which in the USSR is now made up entirely of deductions from the state budget. It is the trade unions that spend the fund as they see fit.

Noting a deterioration of the international situation caused by the aggressive circles of the United States, Aleksandr Subbotin said: "The need to ensure the human right of life has now become a greater priority than it ever was in the past. The Soviet trade unions, at one with the entire world trade union movement, are actively sharing in the organisation of effective actions in defence of this right, in defence of world peace, for disarmament and detente. The USSR has always regarded support to the struggle of the peoples for their rights as its lofty internationalist duty," Aleksandr Subbotin said in conclusion.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD OBLAST MEETING

LD092016 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A session of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet today confirmed the plan of complex economic and social development of the oblast for the third year of the 5-year plan period. Specific measures to increase the role of soviets in fulfilling national economic tasks were discussed. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the session's work.

ACADEMICIAN YEGOROV ON NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM301201 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Report delivered by Academician A.G. Yegorov, academician-secretary of the Philosophy and Law Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the 29 October Baku external session of the Deapartment's Bureau: "The Development of National Relations Under Conditions of Mature Socialism"]

[Text] Dear Comrades! You all know well that the noteworthy jubilee we are marking this year -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- is of very great significance. This significance was spoken of in detail in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the jubilee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked about it in his speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress. Just as has been the case when we have marked other major jubilee dates in our history, the party believes that the USSR's 60th anniversary is a good occasion, on one hand, to sum up the results of the path traveled, and on the other to elaborate and concretize the program for Soviet society's further development and define new tasks and means of resolving them.

Yes, the USSR -- a federation of a historically new, socialist type -- has been in existence and developing successfully for 6 decades. It is the world's first unified, federal [soyuznoye] multinational state, uniting in a unified, fraternal family more than 100 different nations and ethnic groups building communism together. And although, for a state, 60 years is far from an impressive age, our country has attained such historic achievements and withstood such severe tests in that time that we have the right to draw fundamental conclusions.

There is no doubt that the formation and development of the USSR was one of the most important conditions of our world-wide historical achievements in the sphere of building socialism and strengthening the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups and of our country's entry into the stage of mature socialism.

What is the source of the strength, vitality and dynamism of the Soviet multinational state? Before examining this question in detail, I would like to note two factors. First, the USSR emerged as a result of the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary science of society and its practical application to the sphere of national relations. Returning again and again to documents associated with the USSR's creation, we constantly feel pride and admiration at the depth and magnitude of Lenin's genius and at the wisdom and energy of our entire party, of its nationalities policy and of its course of unifying the Soviet republics in a voluntary state alliance based on the principles of equality and proletarian internationalism.

Second, Lenin's ideas and principles have been taken up and developed in new conditions by succeeding generations of Communists. Today we are particularly distinctly aware of the continuity of the cause begun by Lenin and our entire party in the years of the struggle to establish Soviet power and to assert a fundamentally new, socialist type of national relations.

In our time the Leninist nationalities policy, which takes account of the conditions and requirements of the eighties, is incorporated in the theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The materials of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the Central Committee resolutions on the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the USSR's formation and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches formulate provisions which, taken together, make up an integral concept of the development of national relations in the conditions of mature socialism.

It is quite clear that we must study the accumulated experience more attentively and profoundly reveal and demonstrate the significance of the Soviet republics' unification

and show how Leninist traditions of international mutual assistance have been developed and continued in recent decades.

I think an example of precisely this businesslike, concrete approach to all questions of social life, including the problems of educating the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet Union's peoples, is provided by the recent Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, at which a report "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks in Implementing the Provisions and Conclusions Put Forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in His Speeches at the Celebrations Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR" was delivered by Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The experience accumulated by our multinational socialist motherland convincingly reveals the advantages of the principles of the historically new, socialist type of federation and the socialist way of resolving the nationalities question; particularly now that the nationalities question under capitalist conditions is becoming more acute everywhere, even in those countries traditionally regarded as the "showcase" of the bourgeois democracy -- Canada, Belgium and Britain, not to mention the United States, where raging racism is an everyday phenomenon. What is more, we should step up our criticism of bourgeois ideology and struggle more resolutely against bourgeois ideologists' attempts to undermine our society's moral and political unity and weaken the Soviet peoples' friendship and Soviet people's sense of national [obshchenatsionalnyy], nationwide [obshchenarodnyy] pride in their socialist motherland.

In the conditions of mature socialism, as L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the unity of all the country's nations and ethnic groups is steadily strengthened. Working people of all nationalities are persuaded, through their own experience, of the advantages of pooling their forces and resources, and the advantages of their state union. The fraternal family of peoples ensures the further buildup of each republic's material and spiritual potential, and its effective utilization with a view to the harmonious development of the whole country.

The dynamism of our country's economic and social progress and cultural development is clearly revealed in the bare outlines of statistical indicators. Today we have mighty production, scientific and technical resources at our disposal. The country's national wealth is estimated at R2.9 trillion (not counting the value of the land, mineral resources and forests). It has increased 30-fold during the years of Soviet power. And this in spite of the losses in the Great Patriotic War, which amounted to some 30 percent of the national wealth at the time. Last year as much national income was generated in 2.2 days as in the whole of the year 1922, and it took less than a month to achieve the same total as in 1940.

It is particularly important for the increase in the country's economic potential to be aimed at increasing Soviet people's well-being. The proportion of national income channeled into consumption is gradually increasing. It now accounts for three-fourths of the national income. The Food Program adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum in May this year provides for measures aimed at fully satisfying the population's growing requirements for food products. The housing problem and tasks in education and culture are being resolved on a tremendous scale in the USSR.

In a word, we have something to be proud of, something to mark our jubilee with. It is particularly important that our achievements are the tangible result of Soviet people's international cohesion, the material embodiment of their unity and their common vital interests and main aims. The successes of the land of the soviets are the common achievement of all the Soviet nations and ethnic groups. In turn our society's rapid progress comments the friendship between Soviet nations and ethnic groups, strengthens the fraternal ties between republic and makes feelings of all-Soviet patriotism and socialist international even more durable.

Yes, the scale of our achievements is really epochal. But the USSR's jubilee is not only a great festival. For Communists and for all the Soviet people, as Lenin taught, it is a milestone from which we must necessarily not only look back and sum up the results of what has been done, but also look forward and map out a clear program for future developments. History itself makes it our duty to reveal in full the content, ways and means of the socialist resolution of the nationalities question and the socialist prospects for the future development of national relations.

So it is only natural that the documents and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary, L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Tashkent, at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress, and L.I. Brezhnev's speech here in Baku at the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan Republic pose and resolve fundamental questions of the party's nationalities policy for the eighties and in the historical long term. It is basically a question of elaborating conclusions and provisions defining the ways and means of scientific regulation of social processes associated with the development of national relations, and that is very great, complex, crucial work. Incidentally, the multifaceted, complex nature of this work can be seen, for instance, from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution on measures to further develop international ties between Azerbaijan's working people and the working people of the fraternal Soviet republics, and on this basis to strengthen the international education of the masses.

It is only a year since that resolution was adopted, but much has already been done.

Naturally, all the scientists in the republic -- and not only in this republic -- must participate in the most active, energetic way in implementing the measures outlined in the resolution, since these measures are of unionwide significance and go far beyond Azerbaijan itself.

It should be noted that at times, unfortunately, we come across clearly oversimplified views of nationalities problems. Some comrades even go so far as to assert that, with the building of developed socialism, nationalities problems become a secondary, unimportant meaning of the well-known tenet to the effect that the nationalities question, as it came down to us from the prerevolutionary past, has now been fully resolved. People fail to take account of the fact that this resolution of the question lies in the elimination of national inequality, distrust -- all the elements that the exploitative nature of capitalism introduces to relations between nations and that the oppressive order leaves behind it. As for problems associated with the nations' further development and their mutual relations, these remain, since the existence of nations persists not only at the stage of mature socialism, but in the longer term.

It is quite obvious that while national peculiarities exist -- and these, Lenin taught, will exist for a very long time even after the victory of communism on a worldwide scale -- national relations will demand the keenest attention. And not because any "eternal conflicts" are associated with them, as bourgeois ideologists and revisionists of every hue assert, but by virtue of the fact that alongside the development of the socialist nations' economy and culture, people's national awareness and sense of international unity are also increased; by virtue of the fact that in the course of the development of national relations in all spheres of life new tasks demanding their own solutions arise. Moreover, in the socialist society -- and in the stage of its maturity too -- there are specific national interests which must be harmoniously combined in the general stream of communist building -- that is, combined with the interest of the whole people.

Undoubtedly our national relations have become more mature at the present state. This is manifested in all spheres of public life -- the economy, social development, politics, culture.

In what way? First, every union republic today has modern industry and advanced agriculture; the social class structure of the nations has become homogeneous and is characterized by the fact that it is made up only of working people's classes and strata: workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia.

Second, the country's state life is organized on the principles of developed socialist democracy, which ensures national equality, the free and comprehensive development of nations and their active participation in the management of affairs centrally, at republican level and locally.

Third, the culture of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups has reached a high level and the mutual enrichment of national cultures has been stepped up. There, fraternal intercourse and the formation on this basis of an internationalist, unified, formally multinational Soviet culture which is an organic alloy of the spiritual assets created by all the peoples are a law-governed trend in our society's development. And characteristically these processes lead not to the depreciation or dissolution of national features, but to their development and mutual enrichment on the basis of socialist internationalism.

Fourth, the ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism have triumphed completely in our society's ideological and spiritual life. In the joint struggle for socialism and communism one has seen emerge the greater fraternity of working people and the sense of a united family.

Fifth, it is particularly important to stress that our levels of economic and cultural development are now essentially equal; there are no national backwaters; the country has a unified national economic complex developing in accordance with a unified plan and via the common efforts of all USSR peoples.

The development of mature socialism is, at the same time, a process of directing the building of communism. Before our very eyes the socialist nations are moving toward complete unity -- economic, political, cultural, moral and so forth. However, Soviet society's progress toward communism by no means signifies that the time of problem-free development is approaching. The problems and contradictions engendered by class antagonisms are being removed and disappearing forever from society's life; as for the nonantagonistic contradictions and problems which arise at a higher level of development, these are bound to exist, setting tasks for the party, the state and the whole of society. Methodological significance is attached to L.I. Brezhnev's instruction: "The dynamics of the development of a large multinational state like ours gives rise to many problems which require sensitive party attention." (Materials of the 26th Congress, p 56)

In this connection let us note that the rapprochement of classes and the rapprochement of nations are internally interconnected processes, but cannot be regarded as identical. The republics' social homogeneity is indeed strengthening. And national homogeneity? No. On the contrary, the republics are becoming increasingly multinational. And this is a progressive process leading to rapprochement between people of different nationalities. And moreover; if socialism abolishes class antagonisms and if class differences are gradually erased in the course of communist building, the same cannot be said of all national peculiarities: Those of them that are associated, by virtue of their origin and social nature, with vestiges of the past in people's life and consciousness are eliminated. National characteristics are a more persistent social phenomenon. They change more slowly than class characteristics. As already stated, they will exist for a long time even after class differences have been fully overcome.

Naturally, all this receives attentive consideration from our party. Its strategic course is clearly and precisely formulated. It is now a question of further improving national relations, ensuring the harmonious development and interconnection of all aspects of these relations, and steadily strengthening the fraternal friendship between all the Soviet nations and ethnic groups.

"Our course," the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "is to increase each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time, to ensure its maximum utilization for the harmonious development of the entire country." (Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, p 55) On this basis the nations and ethnic groups will be further consolidated and the Soviet people's unity as a new social and international community of people will be strengthened. The formation of this community ensures still more rapid rates of development for each nation, since they rely in their development on the total, nationwide [obshchenarodnyy] socioeconomic potential of our multinational country, which marches in the vanguard of all progressive mankind.

If we are trying to single out the main, most important factor determining the development of national relations in our time, we must stress first and foremost the appreciable stepping up of the internationalization of all spheres of Soviet society's life and the strengthening of the international unity of the USSR's peoples. And that is a law-governed process. In the conditions of developed socialism, general Soviet international principles are not only harmoniously combined with national principles; they reflect the general requirements of development, and their satisfaction, in turn, promotes the resolution of national tasks. Precisely this approach to the development of national relations -- the approach which has become traditional and natural in our country -- predetermines success.

The internationalization of public life is closely interconnected with the processes of strengthening the unity of the multinational Soviet people. Today special significance is attached to two fundamental lines of development. First, at the stage of mature socialism processes leading to the formation of a society where people are no longer divided into classes are accelerated. As was noted at the 26th party congress, a classless social structure will, in the main, become established within the historical framework of mature socialism. Second, the rapprochement between socialist nations in all the main parameters of public life is stepped up. And these two lines of development are closely interwoven and interact with each other, thus helping to consolidate our society and state.

In considering the development of national relations as an objective but not spontaneous process whose progress is largely determined by the policy pursued by the party, we should particularly stress the working class's role. Research by our scientists indicates convincingly that as a result of the economic, and in particular the industrial development of former national backwaters, the national makeup of the working class has become considerably more representative. All the union republics have seen an increase in the working class's own detachments, largely on the basis of the indigenous nations. Our country's working class is international not only in its makeup, but also in its ideology and vital interests and aims. And all these qualities of the working class are now being assumed by all the other working people.

The new tasks set by our party persistently demand the further improvement of the regulation of social processes associated with national relations. It is necessary, on the one hand, to understand more profoundly the nature of these relations at the present stage, the natural laws of their development and their connections with other social relations; and on the other hand, to discover new, more effective levers and means of social regulation. Many Soviet social scientists -- philosophers, lawyers, sociologists, economists, demographers -- are now concerned with this.

Recently the concept of "control" [upravleniye] has come into comparatively frequent use in a number of scientific works relating to national relations. Is this approach correct? If we mean a concept of social control which amounts to the conscious, planned and purposeful influence by people on the social system or individual parts of the social system, in principle there is no objection.

But it is a disturbing fact that at times people talk and write about the control of national relations in extremely rigid terms. At the same time the development of national relations is a complex process comprising many factors, and various aspects of it are subject not only to direct control, but also to indirect influence, by no means to an identical degree. Because of these considerations, in examining national relations I think it is preferable to use the concept "regulation" [regulirovaniye]. In any event, it would be a mistake to liken these processes to, for instance, production processes, while, for instance, economic, social and political aspects of national relations are susceptible to regulation to a greater extent. Other aspects -- those concerning language and national psychology in particular -- have a far greater degree of relative independence in their development.

In what directions is the development of national relations now proceeding? What tasks does the party set for the Soviet people? In the most general terms, the answer is that these tasks are resolved in the course of our society's general advance along the path toward a communist society. Problems concerning nations are inseparable from problems of the development of society as a whole. And we must not forget the 26th party congress's indication -- an indication of great importance in methodological terms: Mature socialism is a lengthy period in the formation and development of the communist structure.

Today, it is extremely important for us to proceed on the basis that mature socialism, which has become established in our society relatively recently -- very recently -- does not stand still, but develops, improves, and objectively needs improving in many of its aspects. This is a necessary, essential period in society's life during the transition from one stage to another and a reflection of the complex, complicated nature of social development. At the same time it is a period of movement toward full communism.

The heights scaled by the Soviet Union in economic development provided grounds for the 26th CPSU Congress to formulate even larger-scale tasks in the sphere both for the next 5-year plan and for the longer term, through 1990. It is a question of a significant growth in industrial and agricultural production with a view to improving the working people's living standard. Particular significance is attached to the fulfillment of comprehensive unionwide programs for exploiting the fuel, energy and raw materials wealth of Siberia, the Far East and the north. Such programs also include the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad, the opening up of the railroad zone and the development of the Nonchernozem. Lastly, let us stress once again the importance of implementing the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

All the union republics have a vital interest in these problems. After all, their supplies and provision with fuel, raw materials and electricity and the uninterrupted operation of transport and communications depend directly on them. We already have at our disposal clear examples of joint participation by the union republics in the fulfillment of comprehensive unionwide programs. At the same time the party sets us the task of further enhancing the role of all the republics, including those which are geographically remote. In this very important matter, and in resolving this task we must make active use of past experience -- the construction of the Turkistan-Siberian railroad and the Urals-Kuzbass complex, the opening up of the virgin lands and the restoration of Tashkent, by uniting the efforts of all peoples around the tasks of communist building.

The most important component of economic development today is the intensification of production. The organizational, ideological and political work of party organizations and the activity of state organs is directed toward resolving this task. The document of the 26th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums outline measures to discover additional reserves in industry and agriculture, speed up scientific and technical progress and ensure the economical expenditure of forces and resources. The party attaches special significance to increasing the labor and political activeness of labor collectives, and involving the working people widely in the management of

production and in socialist competition between republics, krays, oblasts and enterprises. Incidentally, a word about socialist competition. In the conditions of mature socialism competition, having become nationwide and truly international, enables every person to become more profoundly aware of his own involvement in the labor of the entire Soviet people, extends the moral and political horizon of the builder of communism, teaches him to think in statewide terms and always proceed in everything he does on the basis of the interests of strengthening the USSR and world socialism.

The party has also put forward new tasks for further levelling out social differences in territorial terms, and this is no accident. The point is that a number of republics still have far from identical living conditions for people in different regions, and in some places cultural and consumer conditions do not conform to the complex conditions of labor activity. All this complicates the situation as regards manpower and gives rise to a population exodus from regions where manpower is already in short supply. At the same time, surplus manpower resources have emerged in Central Aisa and the Transcaucasus, which could be used both for opening up new regions and for developing industrial production on the spot.

Here in Azerbaijan, L.I. Brezhnev approved the major work being done in the republic to improve the efficiency of utilization of manpower resources. Suffice it to say that in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the increase in the numbers employed in social production in Azerbaijan was nearly three times what it was in the previous decade. Moreover, progressive changes took place in the distribution and redistribution of manpower resources among sectors of the national economy. At the same time, L.I. Brezhnev, when he was in Azerbaijan, stressed the great significance of this task and raised the question of the republic's granting assistance to other parts of the country as regards manpower resources.

Of course, the planning and organization of migration by the population is no easy matter. Under socialism there are not, and cannot be, any of the spontaneous regulators which operate under capitalism (unemployment, production closedowns, inflation and so forth). So it is particularly important to provide the conditions in advance for moving part of the population from the countryside to the city and from the city to the countryside, from some republics to others. This matter must actively involve scientists -- in particular economists, sociologists, demographers and psychologists. Suffice it to mention the problem of adaptation -- a problem which requires a solution.

Special mention should be made of a task which can be expressed as that of strengthening the social homogeneity of different Soviet nations. You will realize that this is a task of paramount importance. It is a question first and foremost of expanding the training of highly skilled workers of indigenous nationality in the republics. This is necessary, on the one hand, in order to further swell the ranks of the international working class, and on the other in order to consolidate the social base of the unity of all the Soviet people.

It should also be noted that the processes of internationalization of public life largely predetermine the development of the multinational socialist statehood and the entire political system of our society. Increasingly extensive participation by working people of all nationalities and all republics in the management of the country has become a firm tradition of political life. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary stresses, developed socialism clearly demonstrates the unbreakable connection between the flourishing and rapprochement of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and the deepening of socialist democracy.

In our country the new Constitution forms the legislative basis for the further development of Soviet socialist democracy. It has been in existence, working and operating for 5 years now. It is a truly outstanding document of the epoch of mature socialism, accumulating and enshrining its main features and qualities. Today it is impossible to live without measuring your steps, actions and deeds against the Constitution.

Its precise norms, the principles of the social system and policy which it enshrines, and the aims it proclaims reflect the concept of developed socialism elaborated by our party.

Our party was present at the start of the elaboration of the 1977 USSR Constitution. It guided and headed all the work in preparing and adopting it. It continues to devote priority attention to it today. The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and L.I. Brezhnev's speeches stress the importance of the Constitution's strict implementation.

Of fundamental significant for the theory and practice of socialism is the conclusion formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution that the USSR is a dynamic, effective form of state unification of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups. It is designed for the entire historical period of the gradual development of socialist statehood into communist social self-administration. This conclusion, based on the rich experience of the development of Soviet socialist federalism, expresses and reaffirms the stance adopted by the party back in the times of the elaboration of the draft USSR Constitution of 1977 -- a stance which asserts that the main features of our country's national state structure, laid down in Lenin's lifetime, are fully justified in the new conditions too.

What determines the preservation of the federative organization of the Soviet State? First, the fact that at the present stage nations and ethnic groups, as already stated, continue to exist and relations between them are basically political in nature. Second, the fact that the federative organization is still an efficient form of social administration in a multinational country. Third, the fact that the continuity of the principles of the national state structure is combined with the flexibility and dynamism of the concrete state and legal forms of federation, in accordance with the urgent requirements of our society's development at the present stage.

Today it is very important for us to make bolder, fuller use of the advantages of a big state with a mighty economic potential. These are the advantages which stem from the opportunity to distribute and redistribute financial assets and physical resources, to promote an influx or exodus of manpower and to introduce or abolish privileges and incentives in the tax system, purchase prices and labor remuneration. With the help of such levers our socialist state of the whole people directs the development of the national economy in the interests of the whole of society, of the nations, and the ethnic groups which go to make it up.

Only flexible maneuvering, which takes account of specific historical conditions and requirements and reacts promptly to their changes, has allowed our country quickly to achieve success in the solution of the tasks of creating socialism. It is no less necessary for us now.

Life is making ever-greater demands on the planning and management of the national economy. In this connection, a number of new problems are confronting us. One of these consists in the optimizing of the combination of the national and state structure with economic regionalization.

As is known, this problem has in recent years been tackled mainly by means of the introduction of changes in the correlation of the powers of the union republic organs. In particular, the 1977 Constitution vested in the republics powers connected with the comprehensive development of their economy and culture, and there was an extension of the rights of the republics' organs in the management of sectors within the USSR's jurisdiction and in the carrying out of the monitoring of the work of all enterprises and establishments on a republic's territory. However, the measures adopted, notwithstanding their importance, can hardly be expected to be exhaustive. The point of the matter is that the basic outline of the present territorial organization of the country was shaped at a time when the scale of the economy was much more modest, and when a unified national economic complex was only just taking shape.

During that period it was necessary to tackle many problems which did not go beyond the confines of the territorial units. Today, the situation in the country has changed substantially, but the territorial delineation has not kept pace with life, and has remained as they were.

The next problem is the improvement of the structure of the union republic state apparatus. In recent years production specialization and the emergence of new sectors in the national economy have been manifested chiefly in the creation of new sectorial management organs. It is obvious that the time has come to think -- this applies primarily to juridical science -- about the ways of improving the management structure. This is all the more pressing as, at times, the narrow departmental framework hampers the process of setting up associations, and also the solution of many other questions.

In general, our party now attaches the greatest importance to the improvement of all the country's administrative work. The leading role in the administrative system is naturally played, as is known, by the soviets, which form the foundation of the entire state organization, the political basis of the USSR. The recent local soviet elections once again underlined their authority and the trust which the working people of all nationalities have in them. Almost 2.3 million deputies were elected to the local soviets, and among them were representatives of practically all the nations and ethnic groups. At the same time, the role of public organizations and labor collectives is increasing.

As you know, the forms of the national and state system in our country are diverse. We have union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs.

Such diversity is far from being accidental. It reflects the difference of interests of the nations and ethnic groups. The optimal form for some nations is a union republic, whereas for others, it is an autonomous oblast, and so on. The same reasons also account for the process of change in the forms of the national state system (the Kirghiz SSR, as is known, was earlier an autonomous republic, and before that an autonomous oblast). We ought to speak about all this because sometimes literature depicts the transition from one form of national statehood to another as an evolution from lower to higher forms. There are, however, no higher and lower forms of national statehood; what do exist are forms of national statehood which are appropriate and which correspond to the requirements of a given nation at a certain stage in its development. As experience shows, all of them under conditions of socialism, including during the stage of its maturity, ensure high rates of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual progress for the nations and ethnic groups in close interconnection with the solution of statewide tasks. They all play an important role in the rapprochement of peoples and develop along with the whole of the political superstructure of Soviet society under the influence of, and dependent upon its economic base.

Today, all our union republics are characterized by a multinational population. I emphasize that the republics are not made up of a single, or as we often say, indigenous nation, but of all the working people living on their territory. Therefore, we must in no way in the republics lose sight of that part of the population (which amounts to approximately 50 million people). The 26th CPSU Congress noted particularly the necessity of taking its interests and requirements into account in all spheres of life in society, especially in cadre policy.

The 26th party congress, as you will recall, emphasized that it is essential to implement measures aimed at ensuring proper representation of all nations and ethnic groups living on the territory of any specific republic in the higher and local organs of authority and administration. In so doing, it goes without saying that the Leninist principles and Leninist criteria for the selection and placement of cadres must always and in all places be strictly observed. In general, the correct selection, placement and education of cadres, the exchange of cadres between republics and the mobilization of the creative forces of the country and of each individual region are of key importance now.

Here the crux of the matter now lies in consistent observance of the scientific principles of leadership, the Leninist style of work and the Leninist cadres policy.

Dear comrades, our USSR -- an indissoluble union of free republics -- is developing and strengthening under conditions where the ideas and principles of socialist internationalism are becoming consolidated in the Soviet people's consciousness. All our ideological opponents' efforts to implant nationalism in our society are futile. Their calculations that the development of nations will inevitably give rise to an explosion of nationalism from within are untenable. However, we must not put our trust in the spontaneous development [avtomatizm] of social life. We must block off all the paths and loopholes through which nationalism might enter not only in politics and culture, but also in daily life, in consumer services and in trade.

We cannot allow our attention to be diverted from the fact that the anticommunist ideologues are today openly gambling on nationalism in their subversive activities against our country and against all the socialist community countries. They are counting on the tenacity and durability of nationalistic prejudices which often operate, intertwined with religious superstitions, as the grim legacy of the old order.

Socialism, as is well known, is eliminating the class and sociopolitical roots of nationalist views. However, those views can be nourished by any deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line on the nationalities question or by an absence of due concern for the effectiveness of the education of the masses in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. Under these conditions, the influence of bourgeois propaganda can revive the remnants of surviving nationalist tendencies. Nor should one lose sight of the fact that the objective differences that still exist among individual republics in terms of particular indicators of economic, scientific or cultural development can sometimes engender feelings or arrogance, national egoism and national exclusiveness [zamknutost] among backward-looking citizens. Finally, one still encounters instances of localistic or narrow departmental tendencies which damage national and state interests.

This is why when moving toward that portentous jubilee -- the USSR's 60th anniversary -- we should show constant concern to improve ideological and political-educational work among the masses and to mold in each Soviet person firm internationalist convictions and a proud sense of belonging to this socialist fatherland. Hence, too, the need for an attentive and differentiated approach to the internationalist education of different generations and of all people, taking into account their personal and social experience as required by the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work." And there is one more consideration. While showing the utmost respect for the attainments of national cultures we must firmly oppose any attempts to conserve what is backward and obsolete under the guise of what is "national" while ignoring the fact that all that is socialist has already entered firmly here into the everyday life, consciousness and culture of all the peoples. Lenin said: "We are communists. We must not stand idly by and allow chaos to develop wherever it will. We must guide this process in a planned way and formulate its results."

Dear Comrades! The USSR's 60th anniversary convinces us and the peoples of the whole world time and time again that the path outlined by Lenin and our party is the most correct and effective for the development of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups and of our entire multinational society. Marking the jubilee, all Soviet people, united around their party -- Lenin's party -- are confidently progressing along a path of communist building, indicating the road to peace and the happiness of working people of the whole world. Mighty labor and political enthusiasm reigns in our country. Socialist competition is being launched on an increasingly wide scale under the slogan: "Sixty weeks of shock labor for the 60th anniversary of the USSR!" It has also been widely disseminated in Azerbaijan where tremendous attention is being paid to the development of the masses' initiative and creative activeness which is resulting in remarkable successes for the republic in all spheres of social life and in its increasing contribution to the cause of our country's communist building.

From the bottom of my heart, allow me to wish you, dear comrades, new joys and successes.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN PARTY PLENUM 1 DEC

LD081616 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Report by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum on 1 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, the whole of our country and all of progressive humanity have gone through sorrowful days: The kind and pure heart of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stopped beating. His great and many-faceted activity is indivisible from the history of our party and our fatherland, from the interests and inspirations of the society of developed socialism and of all progressive humanity. Leonid Ilich possessed the gift of being an organizer, and was a powerful and active man. It was noted at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 12 November 1982, that connected immediately with his name are great events in our country's life -- industrialization and collectivization of agriculture; the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War; postwar restoration of people's economy, exploration of the cosmos; our successes in the development of the economy, science and culture.

Leonid Ilich was an outstanding revolutionary and a fighter for peace. The Kazakh people have special regard for Leonid Ilich. We all know the amount of force, energy and experience he devoted to the question of the comprehensive development of the economy, science and culture of Kazakhstan, to the development of the Virgin Islands, where (?he was) in the front ranks of those fighting for an abundance of Kazakh grain.

After the heroic Virgin Land epic, which is remarkably well described in the book Tselina, Leonid Ilich on many occasions visited our republic, its capital and virgin lands. Such a brilliant example served for all of us as a virtual university of management, of live relations with laboring people. He is remembered for his exceptionally businesslike and soleful spirit; he always inspired trust and optimism.

Leonid Ilich loved life and people. He inspired our thoughts [passage indistinct]. He provided for us a personal example of a great Communist, of a Leninist with a capital "L", whose memory will never be extinguished in our grateful hearts.

I ask you, comrades, to honor the memory of dear Leonid Ilich by [passage indistinct].

Comrades, in the appeal made by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party, soviet [passage indistinct]. The people trust the party, its powerful collective wisdom and will, and wholeheartedly support its domestic and external policies. The Soviet people know very well that the banner of Lenin and the banner of October, under whose auspices the historic, world-scale victory was achieved, are in reliable hands.

Comrade Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 12 November extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, on the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, made a proposal to elect Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The whole of our party and the Soviet people know Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as one of the closest comrades in arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a firm Leninist, a selfless fighter for the ideals of communism, gifted organizer of socialist construction [passage indistinct].

The 22 November CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed the plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, and the country's budgets for 1983.

Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a big speech at the plenum. He mentioned in his speech the (?continuity) of the Leninist style of work, gave capacious characteristics of the plan and [words indistinct], gave a deep analysis of the development of the country's economy, and showed (?clearly) ways and means for overcoming shortcomings. The results of the work of the plenum, which also dealt with organizational questions which are known to you, have been warmly approved by our party and all Soviet people, and have given rise to great international (?interest and comment). These projects, plans and budgets were approved by the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

(?Speaking) at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Andropov mentioned that care for the working man and for his working conditions [words indistinct] remains the most important program [passage indistinct].

According to preliminary evaluation, industrial production volume is to increase noticeably against that of last year. Since the beginning of the year output valued at hundreds of millions of rubles has been marketed in excess of the plan. The 11-month plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The collectives of the Embaneft association, the Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium and magnium, and the Sokolovka-Sarbay mining and dressing combines, the (Aktyub-Rentgen) complex, the Alma-Ata cotton and the Chimkent fats combines, the Karaganda confectionery factory, and many others have marked the 2d year of the 5-year period by lofty labor accomplishments. The Pavlodar-Temirtauskiy and other territorial economic complexes are developing reliably.

Since the start of the 5-year period, 180 new enterprises, shops and production facilities, including the big power sets at Ekibastuz, new nonferrous metallurgy capacities in the Chimkentshina association, in the Ust-Kamenogorsk complex Alma-Ata (?pistons), Karaganda technical rubber articles plant and in the Aktyubinsk primary wool processing factory, have begun production. Of exceptional importance for the whole country is the tin plate shop being put into operation at the Kazakhstan Magnitka. In brief, there have been (?large-scale) transformations on the industrial map of Kazakhstan. Purposeful work has been done to further improve transportation communications and road construction.

The drought, of unprecedented severity, which befell the tillers of the soil, did not deflect their perseverence. Even in such a complicated agricultural year the republic contributed a lot to the Food Program of the country. We talked in sufficient detail about our results and tasks in the field of the economy at the last plenum. Nevertheless, I want once again to make special note of the resultant efforts of the Kustanay Oblast toilers who have put over 260 million puds of grain crops in the motherland's store. [passage indistinct]

The vegetables procurement task has been fulfilled. More potatoes than in 1981 have been purchased.

The economic potential development is the material base for the implementation of the social program of the 11th 5-year period. The facts speak eloquently of this. During the past 2 years, over R35 billion were allocated to meet the material and cultural needs of the republic's working people. This is over 3/4 of the total national income. In the same time we built over 200,000 well appointed apartments, and many schools, hospitals and other objectives of social significance. The architectural features of towns and villages, including the republic's capital, are changing noticeably for the better. Protection of the environment is improving. In brief, comrades, a lot has been done. The national economy plan and the budget of the republic for 1983 have been compiled on the basis of that which has been accomplished.

The republic possesses a reliable base for the successful solution to the complicated tasks defined by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee. A detailed report about the plan and the budget will be made at the session of the republican Supreme Soviet. Allow me to dwell on the most important points connected with the requirements of the November 1982 plenum and Comrade Andropov's speech. [passage indistinct]

In 1982 we will have to double the rate of growth of the national income. The volume of industrial output should rise by over 3 percent -- almost 1.5-fold compared with the expected growth in the current year. [passage indistinct]

High rates of growth are envisaged for the rural economy. The social program is full and multifaceted.

The republic's state budget will amount to over R9 billion. The social consumption funds will exceed R6.8 billion. Real income per capita will increase by 2.8 percent. [passage indistinct]

It is the more so, because, as Comrade Andropov noted at the plenum, with regard to a number of indicators, the planned tasks for the 1st 2 years of the 5-year period have turned out to be unfulfilled. This also concerns to a considerable degree our republic's economy, which we will presently discuss in the light of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum requirements. [passage indistinct]

Let us consider the power industry, industry's key branch. As the result of work carried out, Kazakhstan possesses huge power capacities. The republic now generates more electric power than the whole of prerevolutionary Russia. But recently our power workers have weakened their positions noticeably: Existing capacities at the thermal electric power stations, including in Ekibastuz and the Hermak GRES, have not been utilized in full. Hitches occur in the work at electricity powerstations in Tselinograd, Petropavlovsk and Dzhezkazgan. An immediate end must be brought to this state of affairs. We should place the work of all electricity power stations under special control [passage indistinct] The task of raising the generation of electricity power in 1983 to 76 billion kwh should be considered as minimal. [passage indistinct]

Coal extraction in 1983 should be increased to 122.6 million tons, 2.4 million tons more than in 1982. To achieve this we must greatly improve work on raising capacities in Karaganda and Ekibastuz, and start development and exploitation of the Turgay Basin. At the same time we ought to improve the rhythm and the effectiveness of operations at existing pits and opencast mines, primarily in the Karagandaugol association. [passage indistinct]

Yet another reserve for raising fuel resources merits close attention: In Kazakhstan there are many small-size coal deposits. Their exploitation would make possible a considerable improvement in fuel supplies to communal economy enterprises and the population. Certain of these deposits were worked in the past. [passage indistinct]

Concerning oil: Its role and importance in Kazakhstan is growing every year. It has been decided to increase production even more next year. To achieve this it is necessary to accelerate considerably the rate of development of the Zhanazhol and the Buzachi Peninsula oil deposits, and to create new oil-producing regions in west Kazakhstan. Parallel with the development of new oil deposits it is necessary to ensure the improved effectiveness of oil fields currently in operation. This concerns the Mangyshlakneft amalgamation, (Comrade Dergachev) in the first place. [passage indistinct]

Nonferrous metallurgy is called upon to make a great contribution, as before, to the republic's economy. Next year we will have to considerably increase the production of manganese, zinc, titanium, and of (?alumina) especially.

Maximum mobilization of reserves and an increased comprehensive development of deposits should become the main target for the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and for all specialists and workers of this industrial branch. It is necessary to decisively eliminate both losses made during the mining of ore, and the nonfulfillment of recovery plans for metals at dressing factories and metallurgical plants. Immediate attention should be paid to everyday problems such as the completion of construction and reconstruction of ore dressing factories, the implementation of techniques for dressing [word indistinct] processing copper-zinc concentrates at Nikolayevskaya ore dressing factory. [passage indistinct]

In the current 5-year plan we must provide for a (?speedy) development of the large-scale chemical and petrochemical industry. Quite a lot has been done in this respect already. Production volume has increased by 20 percent since the beginning of the 5-year plan. For the first time, production of tires for agricultural machinery and for automobiles, extra-strong (?rubber-wire) belting and belts for combine harvesters was implemented in Kazakhstan. [passage indistinct]

Concerning machine-building, as a whole, we have been developing it in a dynamic way. In the draft plan for 1983 it is envisaged to increase this important industry's output by 5.4 percent. The increased volume of production should be achieved by the growth of labor productivity. We must master production of a number of new products, efficient and economic production at rolling mills, and of drawing, forging and pressing equipment for obtaining parts and blanks utilizing non-waste and low-waste technology. Production of bulldozers, metal-working machine tools, power transfers, railroad stock bearings, instruments, means of automation and other products must be increased significantly. [passage indistinct]

Special mention should be made of agricultural machine building. This branch is one of the main links in the agroindustrial complex in the republic. [passage indistinct] In 1983 production of tractors is to be raised 2.1 percent; agricultural machinery by 6.6 percent; and machinery for animal husbandry by 7.9 percent. Their quality will also improve. Production of new machines is to begin [words indistinct] complex: self-propelled, wide-reach hay cutting machines. [passage indistinct]

It was noted at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum that raising the production of consumer goods by all branches of industry -- considerable increases in the output of fabrics, sewn clothing, household chemical and other products -- remains, like before, one of the focal tasks for 1983. But, Comrades, it is one thing to plan and another to produce.

That which is planned can only be achieved on the basis of precise work by every enterprise and production facility, and with full conjugation, as indicated in Comrade Andropov's speech, of the raw material and processing branches. Regrettably, in this respect, this is not so. There are many sore spots in the republic's light industry ministry. The industry this year allowed a fall in the production of children's knitwear, and box-calf and (?coarse) leather footwear.

Affairs in the Local Industry Ministry need to be improved radically. Output of washing powders, household chemicals and aluminum utensils was reduced.

The Food Industry Ministry reduced output of confectionery, vegetable oil and soft drinks.

The republic has real possibilities not only to fulfill but also to considerably exceed the set tasks regarding consumer goods production. [passage indistinct]

We still have many leaders who are not mean with promises, yet who later waste energy on reducing the plan. This frequently occurs in the Ministry of Meat and Milk Industry, the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and at enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building and others. They use a delicate word: correction. It is strange, but the republic's State Planning Committee takes an unprincipled stand in this. As a result, the republic's economy is suffering.

From now on, comrades, we ought to agree once and for all about the impermissibility of changing plans. Those who introduce (?confusion) into the planning discipline must be punished severely.

The utilization of productive capacities was and remains the most urgent problem. The republic possesses a huge industrial potential. However, not every where have people learned to make economic use of this in the Ministry of the Food Industry, where there are in use capacities created on the basis of the latest equipment and technology, one-third of the mechanized flow and automatic production lines are idle. A similar situation exists in the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing. [passage indistinct]

However, in some places they begin relinquishing acquired positions; there have been deviations from set standards and technical conditions with regard to the products of many enterprises, construction and agricultural machinery industries, Goskomselkhoztekhnika and everyday services to the public. Sewn articles of Light Industry Ministry enterprises are not in demand from customers. A considerable amount of output of the Kustanay cloth combine does not sell. An equally bad situation also faces the production of footwear. Many just complaints are received concerning products of local and foodstuffs branches of industry. A recent check in a number of meat and dairy industry enterprises and bread combines uncovered serious departures from technology, shoddy workmanship and perishing produce. All these faults in these ministries -- headed by Comrades Alybayev and Tantsyura -- are combatted in the main at a snail's pace. [passage indistinct]

Comrades, the further economic development of the republic's economy and the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan depend to a great extent on the level and organization of capital construction. The construction program for 1983 is formulated in full accord with the objectives of the department of all industrial branches: of the agro-industrial complex and of transport, and is geared to solving social problems. Its full realization is one of the main tasks of the republic's party organizations. The motto: To build well and to implement ahead of schedule must become the mainstay of work in every obkom, gorkom, raykom, party organization, construction site, of every soviet, trade union and Komsomol organ and of every leader of construction bases and industrial enterprises. Quite a lot has been done in capital construction during the first 2 years. However, the situation cannot be considered satisfactory. From the beginning of the 5-year plan there has been a considerable lagging behind [word indistinct] ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy projects, in the construction-materials industry, and in industries producing mixed fodder, meat and milk, and food. Especially low rates of construction have been noted in Turgay, Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan and Alma-Ata Oblasts.

The commissioning of a large number of apartments, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and clinics has been postponed till the end of the year, which makes the feasibility of the commissioning doubtful. It is necessary to touch upon the construction of housing floor-space in particular. [passage indistinct]

However, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Chimkent combines are implementing this to an insufficient degree. The newly built housing-construction combines in Tselinograd, Kokchetav Dzhezkazgari and Kzyl-Orda are working only at half capacity. [passage indistinct]

The state of affairs in capital construction depends to a great extent on the activity of construction ministries. This concerns, in the first place, the Ministry of Construction of heavy industry enterprises which has been seriously criticized on numerous occasions. Now, as well, this ministry has wrecked plans at a number of most important construction sites. Comrade Lomov is starting in a very timid way to correct the existing situation. As a result of poorly organized work, large material and manpower resources are utilized badly. In a situation of acute shortage of construction workers, basic vocational technical schools of this ministry are training motor-vehicle drivers and switchboard operators; in a word, any profession but those needed by the enterprises.

The Ministry of Installation and Special Construction work is working below its capacity and this has affected commissioning schedules for the nitrogen-oxygen shop and the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorous works as well as the capacities at the wool-finishing factory in Aktyubinsk. Comrade Gerzhanov should take urgent measures to improve the work of assembly teams.

The situation at a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials is joyless, Comrade Parimbetov. The ministry and its collegium have lowered the level of leadership; they are missing cardinal questions. As a result, the capacities for production of cement, fabricated ferroconcrete and non-ore materials are used insufficiently, and their quality has considerably worsened. The Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk cement works have been working badly. The capacities of new brickworks in Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk and Alma-Ata are half utilized. Recently, the ministry has subjected to acute criticism at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and we expect Comrade Parimbetov to take exhaustive measures.

The tasks of rural builders were examined in detail at the previous two Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee plenums. Following them, the leadership of the Ministry of Rural Construction, Comrade Musin, must engage more purposefully in the industrialization and mechanization of production and make use of existing reserves. Speaking of building tasks, it is essential to increase the responsibility of the customers, many of whom discharge their functions poorly, especially in the timely supply of documentation and financing.

The supply of equipment is often delayed to the end of the year. It is handed over for assembly piece by piece. Thus, so far this year, equipment has not been fully supplied for the most important parts of the Pavlodar oil refinery, the Chimkent tire factory and the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorus factory.

Describing next year's tasks, the speaker especially stressed the need to fulfill the construction program for this year in all locations, so as to ensure smooth transition in the most important sectors without all hands taking part in the campaign and without rushed work, combined with a resolute struggle against unplanned construction.

Next year, more than R7 billion of capital investments are allocated for the development of the national economy. It is essential to step up the development of the Ekibastuz fuel and power complex, the importance of which was described at the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The construction of all power sets at the first GRES is to be completed. The rate of work at the second GRES is to be stepped up. We should enlarge the construction production base and create proper conditions for people.

A large step forward is to be made in the development of the raw material and processing base of nonferrous metallurgy. It is essential next year to ensure the growth of production capacities at the Pavlodar aluminum works, the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgical works, the Leninogorsk polymetal works, the Karkaralinsk ore concentrate and the Ust-Kamenegorsk titanium and magnesium combines, [words indistinct] and other enterprises.

A number of ferrous metallurgy, coal, chemical, light and food industries and engineering enterprises are being put into operation.

For the successful implementation of the Food Program a great deal of work must be carried out in the agroindustrial complex. Large funds are allocated for its development. We have to construct dwelling houses occupying 6.3 million square meters, a large number of schools, hospitals and children's institutions. It is quite unnecessary to stress that the sums allocated for this purpose must be unconditionally used up to the last rouble.

All the opportunities exist to fulfill the capital construction program successfully. But, as is known, nothing is accomplished by itself. This is why the unconditional fulfillment of the program of commissioning projects must be the focus of constant attention of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms' of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs; and of the press, television and radio.

Comrades, one cannot understate the role and importance of all types of transport in present conditions. In spite of substantial work, Kazakhstan's railwaymen this year -- let us state frankly -- faced a serious situation; especially unenviable at the Alma-Ata railway line, where there were instances in the last few years of administration by mere injunction, of violations of party principles on the selection, appointment and education of cadres. The management of railway junctions was neglected. But the collective of the railwaymen was once the initiator of socialist competition. The driving of heavy trains was initiated here. All this seems to have been forgotten at present.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must exert special control over the work of the railways.

In recent years a great deal has been accomplished in the working out and introduction of advanced methods in motor transport. During this year's harvest motor transport workers operated 11,000 combines with the use of returnable [oborotnykh] trailers. This made it possible to reduce the need to use motor vehicles by (?200,000) units. These are impressive indices. But, regrettably, only 8 percent of working combines were served by this method. It is essential next year to go over to its mass introduction everywhere, to ensure the highly productive use of all motor vehicle trailers and bogies. This will be highly effective economically and will release a large number of motor vehicles.

Roads are being developed rapidly in the current 5-year plan. But a great deal must be done to improve the repair to and maintenance of roads, to increase the production of road building materials, to use road machinery more effectively. Another 8,000 kilometers of roads must be built and handed over for use. This obliges soviet and economic organs to render effective assistance to road builders.

Civil aviation will be developed and supplied with the latest machinery in 1983. It is essential for this branch to continue to develop its production-technical base, expand and equip airports along local air routes as well as agricultural aviation airfields. A great deal must be accomplished in the technical improvement of electric lines and post communications and in the further development of telephones in the countryside.

Comrades, the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum especially stressed once again the social trend of all socio-economic tasks. Their aim is to increase further the well-being of Soviet people. The national economy plan for 1983 in our republic, like that of the whole country, provides for extensive work to improve living and working conditions. Among the measures planned for next year is further increases in state aid for families with children, additional grants for pension insurance, payments for children in Pioneers' camps, free textbooks in secondary schools, routine drawings in the repyment of state bonds, and so forth

The work of the health service of education, culture and social insurance institutions is being improved. The number of children's preschool institutions, of other social institutions and of those in everyday use [as heard] is being expanded.

This year is characterized by a certain positive progress in the sphere of services and trade. The republic's working people purchased goods worth nearly R700 million more than last year. Goods turnover is expected to reach the sum of R15 billion.

Unfortunately, this year the Ministry of Trade and the Kazpotreb Soyuz have been thwarting the goods turnover plan month after month. Comrades Ivanov and Tanekeyev chronically refer to objective reasons although it is obvious that our trading organizations have sufficient quantities of goods to fulfill the plan. Only their proper distribution and the most resolute struggle against embezzlement and waste, which is at present weak, are needed. Serious instances of the violation of trade regulations have been exposed in Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Karaganda, Chimkent and other oblasts.

The commission trade in industrial goods appears to be neglected everywhere although the press has, on more than one occasion, raised this issue in strong terms. Up to now, in many shops, even in the town of Alma-Ata, because of the irregular timetable for the delivery of products, scores of tons become worthless. Salesmen at food shops serve in an exemplary manner only the salesmen from shops selling industrial goods, and the other way round, and ordinary customers are shunted aside. It is time to put an end [words indistinct]. The problems of trade are important and, therefore, these problems must always be solved at the proper level.

Trade in food products on a commission basis must be further improved, their variety must be expanded, especially in Guryev, Karaganda, Pavlodar and Alma-Ata Oblasts. It is essential to improve the work of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Comrade Dzherembayev. The task of this ministry is not only to increase the volume of production but also the organization of exemplary trade. So far it is not coping with either.

Interruptions in the sale of potatoes and vegetables were tolerated even during the harvesting season, including in Alma-Ata. The production plan was frustrated and the assortment of fruit and vegetable preserves for consumption by children is extremely meager and their quality is poor.

There are many shortcomings in consumer services, too. The standard in many services falls short of the elementary requirements of the working people. The kinds of services convenient to the population are being introduced insufficently. They are very limited in the countryside. The qualitative repairs to housing, communal equipment, refrigerators and television and radio equipment remain a problem. The heads of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and of the Ministry of Consumer Services, Comrades Chernyshov and Tyumebayev, [passage indistinct]. These are certainly not trifles and one must not shut one's eyes where the matter concerns the life of the working people and their mood.

Next year, consumer services and housing and municipal services will face responsible tasks. The scale of services to the population will be in the sum of R422 million. The achievement of this target must be accompanied by a steadfast rise in the standard of services, by the introduction of progressive methods of work and by a resolute struggle against existing shortcomings and misuses. [passage indistinct]

Comrades, it is not the first time that the question of development of the agricultural complex has been brought up in its entirety. Its main objective will be to ensure the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to the country.

The [word indistinct] of this branch and the ways of its further development in accordance with the urgent demands of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on questions of agriculture were discussed in detail at the Sixth and Seventh Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenums. Communists and all working people of our republics are now busy fulfilling the plenum's decisions.

According to the plan, in 1983 we will have to produce no less than 28.5 million tons of grain crops. But in order to make good our debt, it will be necessary to increase the gross grain crop production to no less than 34 million tons. As is known, these targets have been reached by our republic repeatedly.

Special attention should be paid to laying the foundations for the new harvest. In order to cope with this, it is necessary to prepare machinery in all farms by the appropriate date and to a high standard, to train cadres, to carry out the whole complex of wintertime agrotechnical measures and to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for all production indices, as laid down by the Food Program.

Unlike the previous years, the production and procurement plans for animal produce in 1983 have been determined in keeping withe the realistic possibilities of oblasts. Therefore, every oblast, every rayon and every farm is duty-bound to fulfill and overfulfill their animal produce procurement plans on all indices.

In accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the procurement prices for the basic types of agricultural produce will be significantly raised in future years. These important measures [passage indistinct]

Comrades, an important lever in the solution of the tasks concerning the intensification of production and in raising its effectiveness is reserved for economic and rational use of material, of financial and labor resources and for a thrifty attitude to the environment. All this was pointed out with special clarity at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The thrifty and communist attitude to the people's wealth is a task of tremendous state and political importance. Therefore, every worker should gauge his successes and actions by concern for strict economy and thriftiness.

We have accumulated good experience on how to carry on business in a zealous way. Everyone knows the achievements in the complex use of raw materials at a majority of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. We should proceed with the secondary use of waste in a more active manner. Obvious lack of moderation is frequently tolerated in the consumption of electric power, fuel, raw and other materials [words indistinct].

Certain managers display great skills and energy only when they need to obtain extra supplies of metal, cement, raw and other materials which are difficult to process, and of fuel and machines. But somehow, this energy vanishes when the need to economize is at issue. Some of us still have a slipshod and muddle-headed attitude. [passage indistinct]

Comrades, a while ago our country and the whole of progressive mankind solemnly marked the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which inaugurated a new era in minkind's life. At present, we are at the eve of an outstanding event of our time, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the world's first, unique, multinational state -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Soviet Kazakhstan takes its honorary place in the brilliant constellation of the fraternal republics.

The establishment and development of our multinational but unified fatherland was difficult and complex.

But at every stage, the main aim of the Leninist party, the interests and the welfare of the Soviet people, peace and happiness for all working people on the planet, remains unchanged. These humane aspirations are embodied in the foreign policy of the CPSU. The plan and the budget for the 3d year of the 5-year period testify convincingly to this.

Comrades, speaking at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Andropov stressed with full responsibility: Soviet foreign policy was and will remain as defined in the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. The safeguarding of lasting peace, defending the right of the peoples to independence and social progress are the immutable aims of our policy. In the struggle for these aims the party and the state leadership will act in a principled, consequent and thoughtful manner. We think that the difficulties and tension typical of the present international situation can and must be overcome. In the struggle against the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind, we should expand cooperation with all who cherish peace on earth. The Soviet state is ready for open and honest cooperation with all countries which reciprocate with us.

Together with the whole Soviet people, the working people in the republic ardently support the firm and consistent foreign policy line of the party and the government and will also in the future strengthen the economic, spiritual and defense might of our beloved fatherland and the whole socialist community through their harmonious work.

Concluding his report, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev said: Everyone of us are duty-bound to act in such a way as to create even more discipline, organization, and people's responsibility for the qualitative results of labor, to mercilessly suppress lack of discipline and mismanagement; to know and remember what the whole great country of soviets expects from our tempestuously growing republic and of its multifaceted economy, sciences and culture.

In the face of these increased requirements, allow me on your behalf to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus, the Central Committee Politburo that the working people of Kazakhstan will use all their strength, experience and knowledge for the successful implementation of the social and economic tasks set out by the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

TRUD WRITES ON PRINCIPLES OF TRADE UNIONISM

PM220801 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "In the Thick of the Workers' Life; On Leninist Principles of Trade Union Activity"]

[Text] Let us ask ourselves this question: Why in our time do socialism's ideological opponents stubbornly attack Lenin's teaching on trade unions, trying over and over again to "refute" it? Above all, because this teaching lies at the basis of the multifaceted activity of these organizations with the biggest mass membership and their active participation in building socialism and communism. It provides true guidelines for the successful development of the entire international trade union movement and its struggle for working people's interests.

When V.I. Lenin, creatively elaborating the teaching of K. Marx and F. Engels, formulated the principles of trade union activity under the conditions of the working class' accession to power, he had to defend his ideas against attacks from left and right opportunism. V.I. Lenin discerned in good time the danger from the forces which wanted to lead the trade unions along the path of anarchosyndicalism and pseudosocialist models of national economic management on the basis of group ownership. The trade unions were pushed onto just that path by the "worker opposition," which in reality embodied opposition to the building of socialism.

The opponents of Marxism-Leninism understood, as they understand now, that the question of trade unions goes beyond trade unions proper, affecting important aspects of the political system of socialism and the social initiative of the working class. Their attacks on Lenin's teaching on trade unions were inseparably linked with the subversive actions of the working people's enemies against real socialism and against the class trade union movement.

Lenin's teaching on trade unions is truly whole and universal. The principles which determine the sociopolitical role of working people's organizations are of fundamental significance. These are active participation in the building of socialism and communism, recognition of the leading role of the Communist Party as the people's vanguard force, and unity and cooperation with the socialist state. These principles stem logically from the nature of trade unions as organizations, above all, of the class which plays the leading role in the political system, in the machinery of democracy.

Addressing the Second All-Russian Trade Union Congress (January 1919), V.I. Lenin emphasized: "With the greatest upheaval to occur in history, when the proletariat took state power into its hands, the trade unions are experiencing the greatest change in all their activity. They are becoming the chief creator of the new society, because only the millions-strong masses can be the creators of this society" (vol 37, p 451). Hence V.I. Lenin's conclusion on the inapplicability of "old professionalism" to trade unions operating under new historic conditions and his consistent approach to the role and functions of trade unions in a socialist country as an organization or a new, higher historical type. He defined the trade unions as a "school of communism" and emphasized that they are an educational organization, an organization of involvement and instruction, a school of administration, a school of management (vol 42, p 203). They have a particularly great role to play in implementing the socioeconomic policy of the socialist state. They fulfill this role by relying on legislative initiative and other guarantees ensuring their participation in resolving all society's social problems.

Under the party's leadership our trade unions have confidently traveled and are traveling along just this Leninist path -- which ensures them an ever-growing role in society and prestige among the masses. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that at the modern stage the trade unions occupy an important place in the political democracy and involving working people in the building of communism. Addressing the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "Soviet trade unions play a great and it may be frankly stated, an indispensable role" in resolving the multifaceted tasks advanced by our militant, dynamic times. An indispensable role because they help to involve the millions-strong masses of working people in building communism and because the forms and methods of the trade unions' activity are inherent in them alone. The trade unions' development reflects the working people's organizationally independent social activity based on voluntariness and awareness, and on the initiative of the masses.

In the course of communist building their activity is being filled with new substance and is becoming richer and more diverse. As we advance toward communism, the party sets the people increasingly impressive and complex tasks. More and more new social processes are emerging, associated with the impact of scientific and technical progress and with the needs of a highly developed economy, which demand that not only the organs of power but also the masses participate in managing them through their social organizations. The trade unions are helping to resolve these social tasks by their methods. As V.I. Lenin foresaw, the participation of trade unions in managing the state, the economy and social affairs is growing. The trade unions' recognition of the CPSU's leadership is a natural consequence of this and is in full accordance with the interests of all sections of working people. For the party, possessing great experience and prestige among the masses elaborates the general prospect of society's development and constitutes the most progressive and conscious section of the people. Naturally, social organizations uniting the masses and following the party can develop successfully only with party leadership.

This is at the very core of Lenin's teaching on trade unions. V.I. Lenin rated highly the significance of the trade unions as an element of the dictatorship of the proletariat ensuring the party's link with the class and the mass.

V.I. Lenin's figurative expression that the state and public organizations form in a unified piece of machinery a system of "gearwheels" and "drive mechanisms" from the party to the mass and vice versa is constantly being attacked by opponents of Leninism. Grossly distorting that expression, they try to prove that the role of the trade unions is therby belittled and the latter become an object of diktat by the party. There is nothing further from the truth than such allegations. Lenin's vivid phrase, which, as always, accurately expressed the essence of the matter, not only does not belittle the trade unions' significance but reveals how great is their role in the political organization of the socialist society. Our opponents would like to break these "wheels" and "drives" in order to wrest the masses from the party and set the trade unions against it and, consequently, destabilize the socialist system and provoke an internecine struggle among the working people. We were reminded of this by the events in Poland, where the counterrevolutionary forces tried to reply precisely on the trade unions in their plans to overthrow socialism. However, the trade union law adopted by the republic's Sejm 8 October this year opens up the possibility of reviving the trade union movement and actively involving it in the process of socialist building.

V.I. Lenin taught us to observe special tact in work with trade unions and to avoid petty tutelage and excessive inferences in their activity. The CPSU keeps those behests. "The party has complete trust in the trade unions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Union, "values their activity highly and respects their organizational independence. By means of its prestige the party -- the leading force of Soviet society -- helps to increase the trade unions' influence. Good, businesslike cooperation between party organs and trade unions helps to resolve the most complex problems successfully -- whether it is a question of the economy and social questions or of cultural building and the spiritual development of Soviet people."

While emphasizing the organizational independence of the state and the trade unions and the inadmissibility of the former interfering in the affairs of the latter, at the same time V.I. Lenin substantiated the need for thier close cooperation and unity on the basis of their common class nature and the commonality of their aims in building socialism and communism.

Historical experience has shown how vital Lenin's approach proved to be. Preserving their specific nature and working under the Communist Party's leadership, at all stages the state and the trade unions have acted and now act harmoniously, ensuring steady economic and social progress, the growth of the masses' well-being, the equality of nations and ethnic groups and the flowering of socialist democracy. Lenin's prediction that the trade unions would be a "reservoir" of state power has come true -- thousands of working people who have been through the school of administration and management in the trade unions have been promoted to high state posts from among them. The trade unions are widely represented on the USSR Supreme Soviet and the highest organs of power in the union and autonomous republics, and they participate in elaborating our country's state policy and cooperate closely with the Soviets in realizing the economic and social development plans. The implementation of Leninist principles has ensured the trade unions of our country and other fraternal socialist countries a worthy place in the political system and their important role in building socialism. It is precisely this that infuriates socialism's enemies. Here figures of this sort are not concerned about the trade unions' fate but ultimately with liquidating socialism and thrusting working people back to living under conditions of the rule of private owners and exploiters.

The legal position of trade unions under the conditions of socialism and the fullness of their rights and fredoms do not bear any comparison with the position of the trade unions under the conditions of capitalism, where the state, being an organization of

monopoly capital, limits and encroaches upon trade unions' rights, opposes in every possible way their struggle for the working people's interests and seeks to integrate them into the system of state monopoly capitalism. It is a staggering fact, but trade unions are sometimes simply destroyed. It is sufficient to recall the reprisal recently taken by the U.S. Administration against the air traffic controllers' union with the personal participation of President Reagan. Or the new antiunion employment law recently presented to the working people by British Government, whose head -- M. Thatcher -- does not hide her hostile views with regard to trade unions. Considerable harm is being done to the trade union movement by rightwing reformists who are pursuing a policy of conciliation with capital and betraying the working people's interests. The trade union movement in capitalist countries is alive and struggling, relying only on the working people's organization and their stubborn struggle for their rights.

The leader of our revolution substantiated the need for trade unions to embrace all working people, at first workers and employees and then peasants too -- "all to a man," as he put it. It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that, having taken millions of kolkhoz members into their ranks, the trade unions now embrace practically all working people. This is a triumph for the Leninist principle of blanket coverage and marks the transformation of our trade unions at the stage of developed socialism into a still more influential political force.

Let us note that trade unions in the majority of developed capitalist countries do not manage to achieve such coverage of the working people. The process of attracting people into trade unions is opposed by capitalism itself, its propaganda, antiunion legislation, the policy of ruling circles and frequently also by reformists. In the United States, for example, certain labor unions do not admit Communists or persons of Negro extraction. In a number of countries women and unemployed immigrants find themselves outside trade union ranks.

The trade unions' blanket coverage of working people, effected on a strictly voluntary basis, signified the total eradication of discrimination because of religious or political views, age, sex or nationality. Now, on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, our trade unions with good reason take pride in their contribution to realizing the Leninist national program, which has ensured the strong friendship of our country's peoples. Realizing Leninist organizational principles, the socialist countries' trade unions have been united in unified trade union centers. This is a great achievement of socialism and an important factor in the unity of working people's ranks. V.I. Lenin warned against a split in the trade unions, pointing out that this means a split "right in the mass of the proletariat" -- a split capable of "shaking and destroying the whole political edifice" (vol 42, pp 269-270). V.I. Lenin personally promoted the development of sector trade unions and addressed their congresses and conferences many times. Practice has shown that there cannot be an effective trade union movement on a countrywide scale without strong sector associations.

V.I. Lenin devoted tremendous attention to strengthening the close link with the masses and developing democratic methods of work with them. "The link with the mass -- that is, with the vast majority -- of workers (and then all working people)," he wrote, "is the most important, most basic condition for the success of any trade union activity whatever" (vol44, p 348). The 17th Congress of Trade Unions specially pointed out that every trade union worker must be guided constantly by V.I. Lenin's instruction to be in the thick of the workers life, to know it inside out, to know how to determine the mood of the mass, the degree of its consciousness and its real needs faultlessly and without a shadow of false idealization and to know how to win the boundless trust of the mass by means pf comradely attitude and the solicitous satisfaction of its needs.

The consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism creates a reliable organizational basis for a permanent link with the masses.

By virtue of the specific nature of trade unions, these organizations can manage only with democratic methods, by persuading and educating the masses, without any commanding "from above" or "directives." We do not and cannot have such shameful phenomena peculiar to capitalist countries as domination by trade union bosses, trade union gangsterism and the repression of ordinary members. At the same time, the task remains of eradicating red tape in the trade union apparatus and surmounting the work style of individual trade union figures who prefer to spend more time in the thick of papers and less time in the thick of people and their concerns.

The question of trade union functions is elaborated in depth in V.I. Lenin's works. These include, above all, promoting the development of the socialist economy and of a communist attitude to work, defending working people's rights and interests, raising people's cultural standards and educating them in the spirit of communist conviction.

In formulating the principles of the production function of trade unions V.I. Lenin proceeded from the interest in developing production -- an interest inherent in working people under socialism. He saw it as the trade unions' important task to actively involve the masses in managing the economy, starting with planning and including all work on realizing plans. The way Lenin understood it, democracy in the production sphere by no means takes the place of centralized management of the economy, one-man management or discipline, without which the optimum resolution of national economic problems in the interests of the whole of society is unthinkable.

The directions and forms of trade unions' mass production work indicated by V.I. Lenin -- particularly socialist competition and the participation of the masses in production management -- played a great role in developing and deepening the activity of the trade unions of our country and then of the other fraternal socialist countries. Lenin's idea of the need for the trade unions' responsible attitude to production played a great role in enhancing their activeness. Creatively developing Lenin's theses, at the stage of mature socialism our party has advanced the thesis of further strengthening the unity of trade union functions, above all the production and defensive functions. Addressing the 16th congress of USSR trade unions, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Concern for the development of the national economy and for the upsurge of production and concern for working people's rights and interests and for their working and living conditions -- this is the trade union's two-way task."

V.I. Lenin comprehensively justified the defensive function of trade unions, pointing out that it is essential in view of the bureaucratic distortions of our state apparatus which occur in life and the excessive departmental zeal of economic leaders. He frequently stressed the importance of protecting the working person's rights and substantiated the inevitability of the development of the defensive function into concern for the working people's needs.

On entering trade unions, workers in socialist production acquire enormous opportunities for the improvement of labor safety. The organization of leisure, the use of children's institutions, the democratic and fair solution of labor disputes, participation in the solution of all questions of material reward for labor, social security, the distribution of housing, and other questions. The trade unions' defensive function under the conditions of socialism differs from this function under capitalism. It is far richer in content and immeasurably higher in the degree to which the working person's legal status is safeguarded.

Great importance is also attached to trade unions' efforts in improving the working people's cultural standard and in education and training, as V.I. Lenin said, "comprehensively developed and comprehensively trained people." (vol 41 p 33) The trade unions help the state to give the working people access to the boons of culture, educating people in a spirit of awareness, high morality, discipline and loyalty to communist ideals, the trade unions are making a great contribution to the formation of the new man -- the builder of communism.

V.I. Lenin, that great fighter for the unity of the working solidarity, made a tremendous contribution to the elaboration of the principle of proletarian internationalism -- the working people's mighty weapon. He did not regard the ideological and political differentiation between the different detachments of the working class caused by the position of rightwing social reformists an unsuperable barrier to joint actions for the sake of the working people's overall interests. V.I. Lenin stressed the possibility of international unity even "when fundamental political differences exist."(vol 44 p 377)

He saw, as no one else did, the difficulties in the struggle for unity and taught the Communists to be realistic in the matter and to consider the historical situation. In his approach to ways of overcoming these difficulties, dominant significance attached to faith in the awareness of the working class and the possibility of success primarily through the actions of the workers themselves, through the movement toward unity "from below."

Rendering every assistance to the working people in seeking unity "from below," the Communists and V.I. Lenin took into account the fact that the problem of achieving unity is of a political nature, that it cannot be resolved by surrendering one's ideological positions. At the same time V.I. Lenin, with a view to enlisting an increasingly broad mass of workers in the struggle against capital, urged them not to stop at repeated calls to wage this struggle together, calls addressed even to reformist leaders. Following Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism and the working people's international solidarity, the Soviet trade unions are strengthening their friendship and unity with the trade union movement in the socialist countries. The development of international socialist competition in the CEMA countries and the broad and all-around exchange of experience of trade union work in various socialist countries has become a graphic exmaple of growing cooperation. At the same time our country's trade unions are tirelessly expanding contacts with the trade unions of all orientations operating in various parts of the world. Here the USSR trade unions do not impose their ideological concepts on other detachments of the international trade union movement, but seek, as V.I. Lenin wrote, to insure the broad unity of the working people, "considering the experience of the workers in different countries and taking into account their knowledge and will...." (vol 41 pp 272-273)

The Soviet trade unions proceed in their activity from the common interests of the working people of all countries, primarily in the preservation and safeguarding of peace. They are waging this struggle with their class brothers in all countries. Halting the arms race, preserving detente and averting the threat of war -- that is the firm course of the Soviet trade unions acting under the Leninist banner of peace and proletarian internationalism. At the same time they are seeking to strengthen the working people's democratic rights and support the struggle of the working people of the liberated countries for profound social changes.

Historical experience attests irrefutably that unswerving observance of Lenin's principles ensures the enhancement of their social role and an all-around upsurge for the trade unions. And, conversely, where there has been a deviation from Leninist principles, the trade unions have experienced a crisis, encountered obstacles in their activity and become organizations alien to the working people's fundamental interests.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the regular congresses of the fraternal countries' trade unions have graphically shown the topicality and vital force of Lenin's principles in the present-day trade union movement and convincingly stressed that the further enhancement of the trade unions' role and the expansion of their rights is the historical prospect for the trade union movement as an active participant in building socialism and communism.

IZVESTIYA ON ROLE OF LAW IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

PM071621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Leadership of the Economy and the Law"]

[Text] Leadership of the national economy is the core of all party and state activity. Party congresses and Central Committee plenums have formulated a scientifically substantiated economic policy and have adopted a course of increasing the efficiency of and intensifying production. But, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted, the transfer of our economy to an intensive footing and progress towards efficiency are still being implemented only slowly. Every labor collective, every working person, every worker in our enterprises, kolkozes and sovkhozes is now facing tasks of tremendous importance: to work in a new way with a sense of responsibility for the observance of the interests of the whole state and all the people and of protecting and increasing socialist property.

Our country is now on the eve of the third year of the 11th 5-year plan, the pivotal year -- an important stage in the struggle to implement the 5-year plan targets. Soviet people have done much. But there is hard and intensive work ahead. Conditions must be created which will stimulate high-quality productive labor. "The main thing," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in the speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, "is to accelerate work on improving the whole sphere of the leadership of the economy -- administration, planning, the economic mechanism." An important role in this activity is assigned to Soviet law.

We are paying the utmost attention to formulating and improving our economic laws. In 1970 the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution entitled "On Improving Legal Work in the National Economy," and in 1975 a resolution entitled "On Measures To Further Improve Economic Law." The USSR legal code provides a special section, "Law on the National Economy." However, it is important to do more than simply adopt laws: The main point is that they should be executed with precision. The implementation of normative acts is where the point of legal work in the national economy lies -- work which embraces all aspects of the production and socio consumer activity of enterprises, organizations, associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In all instances the broadening of their independence must be combined with increased responsibility and concern for the interests of all the people. The strengthening of labor and state discipline which was discussed at the party Central Committee plenum is directly linked to the precise working of the legal service.

Questions of legal work in the agroindustrial complex are acquiring special significance. Methods of legal adjustment must also play their part in resolving the Food Program. Demands on the backup of the work of rural lawyers (they now number about 8,000), especially within rayon associations, are increasing considerably. Specific normative acts now being formulated will help to ensure the efficient working of production and economic ties within complexes. Soviets, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and other ministries and departments within the agroindustrial complex must take measures to improve legal work and the rural legal service.

So as to successfully fulfill our plans, it is necessary to pay unremitting attention every day to strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in every area of production and in all spheres of administration and to raising the standard of organization and business efficiency in work.

The strengthening of state plan and contract discipline, particularly discipline regarding the fulfillment of deliveries, is an important national economic task. The strict observance of legal norms in economic activity is a reliable means of combating narrow departmental or localistic attitudes, since statewide interests are protected by the law. It is necessary to continue to make broad use of legal facilities, especially when it is a question of ensuring the quality of production and its protection in transit and in processing and utilization, and to improve work regarding claims and complaints.

At present thrift and a solicitous attitude to the people's property are the test of realism of our plans. That is why the legal services' efforts must be directed above all toward preventing violations of the law in economic activity and not merely toward combating their after-effects. Legal sections have now been set up within the central apparatuses of virtually all USSR ministries and departments. Praise is due to the Ministry of Power Machine Building; the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building; the Ministry of the Medical Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building -- which have a well organized legal service at every association and nearly all enterprises. Useful work is being done in this direction by the Ministry of Justice and its local organs, which are constantly improving the methodical leadership of legal work in the national economy.

It is becoming very important to raise the legal standard of economic leaders and specialists. This matter is proceeding well at the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and certain other ministries and departments and in Latvia and Uzbekistan, where students study the bases of Soviet law and its application in practice. Nor must it be forgotten that the legal competence of specialists greatly determines the effectiveness of the administrative decisions taken by them. Those departments are acting correctly which display constant concern to provide enterprises and associations with the appropriate normative acts.

Soviets possess the full range of state authority on their own territory. Representing the unity of territorial and sector administration, they are called upon to safeguard legality and law and order in all spheres of life. They have wide-ranging potential for adjusting economic activity including by means of the law. This potential must be vigorously enshrined in specific deeds by means of the legal service which now numbers 75,000 people.

Legal work in the national economy is an important state task. The constant improvement of its forms and methods will make it possible to raise social production efficiency still higher and will promote Soviet people's new achievements in communist building.

ECONOMIST: NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN POLICY

PM071553 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 82 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Professor: Slow Growth Rate Due to Reform"]

[Text] In the present decade the rate of economic growth in the Soviet Union will hover around 4 percent per year, said Soviet economic expert Prof Yuriy Popov, who is visiting Finland at present. The slow economic growth rate in today's Soviet Union is due at least in part to the economic reforms currently being implemented, Popov said.

According to Popov, changes can be expected in Soviet economic policy. However, the changes are not directly linked with the change of Communist Party general secretary, despite the fact that Andropov in his very first public speech devoted much attention to economic questions.

"Changes will naturally take place, that is unavoidable. But the fundamental course will remain the same," Popov said. He also pointed out that the present economic reforms were actually begun several years ago.

According to Popov, only 1.5 to 2 percent of the Soviet Union's total production is exported to the Western industrialized nations, but he pointed out that no countries are able to exist in the world independent of other countries.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to expand its trading ties with all countries," Popov said. He condemned the economic sanctions implemented against the Soviet Union, but pointed out that it is not the Soviet Union which has chiefly been hit by these sanctions.

No one has yet been able to give a convincing explanation of why the world economy is stagnating, but according to Popov the cyclical development of the capitalist economy is one of the main causes.

Popov had no ready-made recipes for how world economic problems could be resolved, but he pointed out that economic growth would increase dramatically if all the money spent on arms today were used instead for rational purposes and for the development of trade among all nations.

Popov said that he was satisfied on the whole with the economic trend in the Soviet Union, even though there are quite a few problems.

"We should remember that the estimated rate of economic growth of 4 percent is twice as great as that expected by Western nations," Popov said.

Popov stressed that one of the central goals of the reforms is greater independence for enterprises -- although this is harmonized with central planning. Food supply questions should now be tackled on a broad front. It is impossible to go on blaming bad weather forever.

ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON SCIENCE ROLE IN ECONOMY

LD232050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Interview with Academician Aleksandrov, deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by unidentified correspondence in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee plenum which has just been held is of great importance. This first of all concerns the transferral of our entire technology and our production onto a more effective path of development. The direct responsibility for this matter lies with our science and it must be said that in a number of directions the implementation of our designs is taking place quite rapidly and effectively. But we cannot say that we have established the necessary contacts with all departments. In a whole number of ministries so far, despite the fact that there has been discussion on this issue for many years, it has been difficult to establish true working contacts and really the implementation process is taking a very long time.

I can say, for instance, that numerous design projects for new technology, new kinds of raw materials, new kinds of products for the metallurgical industry -- I have in mind both the ferrous and nonferrous industries -- which now can be obtained using rolled metal, are still being prepared through traditional methods, through cutting. This leads not only to great expenditures of metal raw material which is made into shavings but to having to maintain a high level of manpower for these production processes. At the same time, all this could be done by fully-automated machines with very high effectiveness and completely without waste. It is things of this sort that we should have implemented in our production long ago, of course, but so far this is not being done.

I think that the new pressure which the plenum is putting on the issue of the more rapid implementation of scientific-technological achievements in industry will have great effect. Naturally, it is necessary to increase the accountability of all our economic managers for the results of their activities. Also, I hope that this firm statement of the problem at the plenum will help to move things forward.

RSFSR COUNCIL EXAMINES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

PM071545 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At The RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The 29 November session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the question of the work of the ministries, departments and local soviet and economic organs and the enhancement of their role in increasing the production, expanding the range and improving the quality of industrial goods and foodstuffs and satisfying more fully the population's demand for them in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

The ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms are performing a considerable amount of work in this direction. In the past 6 years the production of group "B" output has increased by over 20 percent in the RSFSR, while the production of cultural and consumer and household goods has increased almost 50 percent.

At the same time the session noted that the standard of work of individual ministries, departments and local soviet and economic organs in expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods still does not accord with the demands of the 26th party congress, and the demand for many goods is not being fully satisfied. A number of production associations and enterprises are failing to cope with the fulfillment of the targets set for them for the production of these goods and for labor productivity, are making unsatisfactory use of production capacities and allowing great losses of raw and semifinished materials. Plans for the production of textiles, leather footwear, sewn and knitted articles, refrigerators, washing machines, enamel dishes, canned fruit and vegetables and a number of other consumer goods are not being fulfilled. The quality of some goods does not satisfy the population's requirements.

The autonomous republics' councils of ministers and the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are making insufficient use of the rights and opportunities granted to them for actively influencing the activity of all enterprises, irrespective of jurisdiction, in increasing the production of consumer goods and updating them and there are still instances of irrational shipment of goods which could be produced at where the demand for them occurs. Individual establishments are being installed behind schedule in sectors producing consumer goods and the reconstruction of existing enterprises and modernization of their equipment are being carried out too slowly. Construction of such establishments is frequently not carried out in a comprehensive way.

The shortcomings in the organization of trade services give rise to justified rebukes from the population. Trade is still having only a weak impact on production in the interests of the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for diverse high-quality goods.

Full use is not being made of opportunities for increasing the production of foodstuffs. In some autonomous republics, krays and oblasts the sown areas and gross harvests of potatoes and vegetables are being reduced, which is having an adverse effect on their supply to the population.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has charged RSFSR ministers and department leaders, autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms to be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and to take steps to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for production of industrial goods and foodstuffs, to improve quality and the range of articles and to accelerate creation and expand production of new commodities. With a view to ensuring balance between the population's monetary incomes and the production of consumer goods, they have been asked to monitor effectively the work of enterprises, associations and organizations to increase substantially the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund, primarily by making use of local sources of raw material and industrial waste products.

The task was been set of reducing, in the next few years, imports of the simplest industrial goods, potatoes and vegetables into the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in which conditions exist for their production in volumes which can fully satisfy local needs.

The attention of the industrial union ministries was drawn to the need to take steps to increase production and improve the quality of the goods produced by the enterprises under their jurisdiction located on the territory of the republic.

The autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to make fuller use of rights granted to them and to enhance their role in coordinating the work of production associations, enterprises and organizations irrespective of their departmental subordination in producing consumer goods, improving their quality and improving the supply of various goods to the population.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MATERIALS ON PROGRESS OF EAST-WEST PIPELINE

Shortage of 'Ballast' Castings

PM081101 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Ya. Kosolapov, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Pipeline Construction in Siberia, under the "Urgent Matter" rubric: "One Good Turn Deserves Another"]

[Text] Tyumen -- Just a few days remain before the winter construction period on Tyumen's gas routes. They will be intensive days for the collective of the Main Administration for Pipeline Construction in Siberia. Work will begin simultaneously at two major construction sites. Some 740 km of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline must be laid by next spring. And the construction of the northern section of the pipeline toward Novopskov must be completed even earlier, by the end of this year.

The collective is preparing actively for the pipelaying season. In summer and fall it received hundreds of thousands of tons of freight at its northern bases, finished the building of backup centers along the new main line and welded over 800 km of pipes in sections. People and equipment have been concentrated in the work areas, and some production lines went into operation with the first cold spells of October. However, to succeed, not just shock work by construction workers is required but active assistance from subcontractors, primarily from those industrial enterprises which provide us with equipment and materials. Let it be noted that many suppliers are showing great concern about the 5-year plan's central projects -- for example, the Beloretsk metallurgical combine, the Magnitogorsk hardware plant and other USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises. They have been dispatching their

goods to use promptly and even ahead of schedule, even though the country's demand for them is considerable, as is well known. Year after year the Kovrov excavator plant of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building far outstrips the delivery schedules. But, clearly, not everyone has realized the importance of Tyumen's orders. The shortage of ferroconcrete weighting compounds (ballast) [prigruzy] is causing particular anxiety now -- they are needed to anchor the steel arteries laid in trenches in waterlogged areas. A vast amount of these "anchors" are required by the pipelines laid in the taiga, which abounds in marshes. Having organized temporary yards at the base towns, subdivisions of the main administration have been preparing tens of thousands of weighting compounds annually by their own efforts. But our potential is limited and, furthermore, it is complex and costly to ship construction materials to the north.

This problem was taken into account when the Gosplan was formulating measures to accelerate the installation of the Urengoy-Center and Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipelines. In particular, it assigned the production of ballast and foundation slabs [dorozhnaya plita] for the northern pipelines to the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Medium Machine Building. Naturally, those ministries' enterprises were also given appropriate resources. This year subcontractors should be sending us 232,000 cubic meters of ferroconcrete products. But delivery schedules have been systematically disrupted. Nor is the delivery of foundation slabs going as it should. The Ministry of Medium Machine Building is lagging behind in particular -- its enterprises already owe us about 10,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete. This is delaying the construction of access roads to gas compressor stations and other installations under construction and ancillary construction for bases in the pipeline "corridor."

What haven't we done to shake up our sluggish partners. Procurement agents [snabzhenets] have been dispatched to the plants. You could make a heavy book from the letters and telegrams sent by the ministry and the main administration. But all to no avail. Why is there such a casual attitude toward a very important assign ment?

There can be no further delay, the ballast must be delivered to the route. At the same time, we ought not to stick merely to special assistance. This is not the first year that the shortage of ferroconcrete products has affected our work. We may encounter this in the future, too. To fully provide the construction project with ferroconcrete, we are constantly compelled to seek out suppliers for ourselves. They willingly agree to conclude contracts with us for the delivery of these products, but on one condition: that we should give them "extra" materials -- that is, more than the regulation quantity. And, alas, we often have to do that; the pipeline cannot be halted.

Clearly, it is time to put an end to this "self-help" activity. Our very important construction projects must on no account be dependent on procurement agents' "good fortune." Thus, in our view, it should be incumbent on enterprises with free capacities -- primarily in the Urals zone and Siberia -- systematically to supply the northern pipeline routes with ferroconcrete structures. I believe this question merits the attention of the USSR Gosplan.

Kuybyshev Section

LD071312 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have completed the construction of a section in the area of the city of Kuybyshev on the Volga.

It is already the second section of the export-oriented gas pipeline being readied for testing.

Construction work is under way on 35 sections of the 4,450-kilometre-long route. As a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry Construction, work is nearing completion to lay the gas pipeline on a number of sections in the European part of the country, whose construction got under way last summer.

A total of 1,700 kilometres of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has already been welded together. The builders are more than a month ahead of schedule. Simultaneously with the export-oriented gas pipeline also under construction in the USSR is another 3,346-kilometre-long pipeline to feed gas from Siberia to the Ukraine.

SPECIALISTS REPORT ON DANUBE-DNEPR CANAL

PM190813 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 12 November published on page 4 under the heading "The Danube Is Marching Toward the Dnepr" a 1,400-word interview datelined Odessa by nonstaff correspondent S. Ostrovshchenko with V. Ponomarenko, a "leading specialist" from the Ukrgiprovodkhoz Institute and chief engineer for the Danube-Dnepr canal project, and Candidate of Biological Sciences A. Vinogradov, senior scientific worker at the Odessa Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Southern Seas Biology Institute, on the construction of the Danube-Dnepr Canal. Initially, Ponomarenko and Vinogradov claim, 8 cubic kilometres of water a year will be chanelled from the Danube to the Dnepr, and the canal's cost will be recouped over about 10 years.

They emphasized that "the canal will not diminish the existing biological productivity of the Black Sea" and that the notion of developing Black Sea protein resources to the point where the canal becomes unnecessary is "utopian," pointing out that intensive fish farming will be carried out in the planned reservoirs and that the water requirements of industry, agriculture and the population in general are constantly increasing. However, Vinogradov stressed in conclusion, "in all mutual relations with nature man simply must turn from pure consumerism, from thriftlessness to thriftiness," endeavoring to minimize the harmful consequences of environmental modification.

BRIEFS

NEW POWERPLANTS -- The construction of two more powerful powerplants is currently being contemplated on the Naryn River in Central Asia. Currently, four powerplants are generating power on the Naryn River and providing for the irrigation of tens of thousands of hectares of land in Central Asia. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 28 Nov 82 GF]

RENOVATION OF OIL INSTALLATIONS -- Renovation and modernization of Baku's oil installations continue at full swing. Work in this respect will be completed by the end of the current 5-year development plan period and the oil installations will be mounted with new equipment, which will help increase the amount of oil Azerbaijan produces. The modernization of oil processing installations will result in the discharging of a number of workers. However, discharged workers will be employed in other sectors of industry. Meanwhile, renovated and modernized oil installations will require more experts in the field. The outcome of the modernization work will have positive effects on controlling pollution. Baku's air will be cleaner than before. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 25 Nov 82 GF]

OIL, GAS DEPOSITS -- Vladivostok November 23 TASS -- Oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Soviet Far East -- on the Chukchi and Kamchatka Peninsulas. The geologists' finds will make it possible to stop bringing fuel here from Sakhalin, the only area of its extraction in the Soviet Far East. Geologists are broadening the prospecting for fuel in that region. New prospecting derricks will soon appear in other places of that rapidly growing economic area of the country. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 23 Nov 82 LD]

COSMOS-1,423 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 DEC

LD091852 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow Decemer 9 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1,423, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday.

The satellite which carries scientific apparatus intended for continuation of space research was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 94.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 575 km, the minimum distance from the Earth's surface -- 401 km, and orbital inclinations -- 62.8 degrees.

The satellite carries a radio system for precision measurements of orbital elements and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS OCEANOLOGISTS CONGRESS

LD100544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a greeting to the pariticipants in the second congress of oceanologists, which opens today in Yalta. The development of the fatherland's oceanology, says the greeting, has in the past few years been marked by significant successes. Carrying out work in all regions of the world oceans, Soviet oceanologists promote the growth of extraction of food, mineral and energy resources, the most rational use of ocean transportation routes, and make their contribution to the implementation of the Food Program mapped out by the party.

The progressive scientists of the planet are fighting, the greeting stressed, that the world ocean should not disunite the peoples, should not be turned into an arena of war, but should promote rapprochement of nations and the development of broad international collaboration of states with different sociopolitical structures.